

USAID/CENTRAL ASIA REGION

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

February 2001

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Released on or after Oct. 1, 2003

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Glossary of Acronyms

AAH	Action Against Hunger
ABA/CEELI Initiative	American Bar Association/Central and East European Law Initiative
ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ACS	Agency for Civil Service
ACTR/ACCELS	American Council of Teachers of Russian/American Council for Collaboration in English and Language Study
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AIHA	American International Health Alliance
AMC	Antimonopoly Committee
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
BEO	Bureau Environmental Officer
CAAEF	Central Asian-American Enterprise Fund
CAEC	Central Asian Economic Community
CAR	Central Asian Republics
CAR EPI NET	Central Asian Epidemiology Network
CCO	Climate Change Office
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CGA	Certified General Accountants of Canada
COP-4	Fourth Conference of the Parties
DFID	Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
E&E	Bureau for Europe & Eurasia
E&E/DGSR	Bureau for Europe & Eurasia/Office of Democracy and Governance
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EPIC (IRG)	Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening (International Resources Group)
EU/TACIS	European Union/Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGERI	Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Initiative
GOK	Government of Kazakhstan/Government of Kyrgyzstan
GOT	Government of Tajikistan/Government of Turkmenistan
GOU	Government of Uzbekistan
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation (Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit)
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

ICMA	International City/County Managers Association
ICNL	International Center for Not-for-Profit Law
ID	Infectious Diseases
IESC	International Executive Service Corps
IFAS	International Fund for Aral Sea
IFES	International Foundation for Election Systems
IFI	International Financial Institution
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IATP	Internet Access and Training Program
IR	Intermediate Result
IREX	International Research & Exchange Board
ISA	International Standards of Auditing
ISAR	Initiative for Social Action and Renewal in Eurasia
IUD	Intra-Uterine Device
JI	Joint Implementation Program
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Kaz	Kazakhstan
KCLF	Kazakhstan Community Loan Fund
KNB	Committee for National Security
Kyr	Kyrgyzstan
LSL	League of Student Lawyers
MASHAV	Israel's Center for Cooperation
MCI	Mercy Corps, International
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MOH	Ministry of Health
MSI	Media Sustainability Index
MPP	Mission Program Plan
NANSMIT	National Association of Independent Mass Media in Tajikistan
NBRK	National Bank of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIS	Newly Independent States
NOAA	U.S. National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PHC	Primary Health Care
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PVO	Private Volunteer Organization
R4	Results Review and Resource Request
SME	Small- and Medium-sized Enterprise
SMEDA	Small- and Medium-sized Development Agency
SO	Strategic Objective
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
Taj	Tajikistan
TB	Tuberculosis
TBD	to be determined

TB DOTS	TB Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
TBESCM	Electronic Surveillance Case Management System for Tuberculosis
TCP	Trans Caspian Pipeline
TNCs	Transnational corporations
TV	Television
U. S.	United States
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNMOT	United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
USAID/CAR	United States Agency for International Development/Central Asian Republics
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEA	United States Energy Association
USTR	United States Trade Representative
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO DOTS	WHO Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
WTO	World Trade Organization

R4 Part I: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance

Introduction

Bordered by Russia, China, Afghanistan, Iran and the Caucasus, the five Central Asia Republics – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan – have a combined population of 55 million, a land mass greater than Western Europe, and a significant share of the world's oil and gas reserves. The U.S. Government's overarching goal in these five republics, as described in the respective Mission Performance Plans (MPP) of each of the five U.S. Embassies, is to promote stable, market-oriented growth that will enable access to its oil, gas and mineral resources, as well as political stability in the region. The U.S. also seeks to prevent the expansion of radicalism, narcotics and arms trafficking from neighboring countries, such as Iran and Afghanistan. Stable economic and political growth will enable the respective governments to address global health and environmental problems, such as the spread of HIV/AIDS and drug-resistant tuberculosis and the waste of water and energy resources.

In 2000, a new five-year Assistance Strategy for USAID in Central Asia was developed and approved. This new strategy recognizes the region's historical and geographic isolation, lack of any experience of modern statehood, halting transition toward economic and political reforms, and its deteriorating health and environmental conditions. The strategy takes a longer-term approach, which seeks to educate governments, nascent businesses and new professionals, and civil society – citizens, particularly young adults – on the benefits of reform to build commitment and pressure for change, a "constituency" for reform. It expands opportunities for citizens to participate in improving governance, livelihoods and quality of life, thereby creating ownership of reform efforts. USAID-supported activities that met with little success in the past, such as electoral reform throughout the region and fiscal reform and privatization in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, were eliminated.

This R4 is a transition document between an old and a new strategy. Throughout the Results Review presentation for each country we report on our degree of success towards the old strategic objectives. The Resource Request and discussion on prospects, however, relates to the new strategic objectives. The performance tables relate to the new Performance Monitoring Plan of the mission.

Summary of Progress in Implementing the New Strategy

The new strategy has four primary strategic objectives which cover all five countries: 1) Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises; 2) Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Target Institutions; 3) Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, including Energy; and 4) Increased Utilization of Primary Quality Health Care for Select Populations. Two additional objectives are for only Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, due to their greater commitment to economic and political reform: 1) Increased Soundness of Tax and Budget Policies and Administration; and 2) More Effective, Responsive and Accountable Local Governance. The equally important cross-cutting objectives – anti-corruption, gender issues, conflict prevention, and information, education – as well as the Bureau's objective of sustainable partnerships are contained within these strategic objectives.

Experience in implementing activities over the past year has demonstrated the soundness of the new directions.

While the region has generally become more authoritarian and only three of the five countries are committed to economic reforms, we are seeing notable results in the new strategy. Recognizing that more responsive financial systems are needed for enterprise growth, USAID promoted a number of improvements to banks and other financial institutions. In Kazakhstan, the implementation of a deposit insurance program led to a 69% growth in total deposits in 2000 and a 17% increase in individual deposits. Equities traded on the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange increased by 350%. As a result of USAID assistance, Kyrgyzstan's government passed a decree requiring full compliance with international accounting standards, as well as another law that decreased by 65% the number of licenses required by businesses, thus, diminishing opportunities for corruption. At the local level, the financially sustainable micro-credit activities in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan have reached nearly 30,000 clients, over 75% of whom are female entrepreneurs. Efforts to help Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan improve tax and budget policy and administration also met with success. For the year 2000, the budget deficit as a percentage of GDP for Kazakhstan was 0.7%, well below the target of 3.5%. The budget deficit as a percentage of GDP for Kyrgyzstan was 1%, well below the target of 2.5%. Although the deficit and level of external debt remain perilous, USAID's initiatives in business training and economics and business education are off to a fast start due to popular interest.

Movement toward democratic reform in the region remains halting. Lack of commitment to electoral reform, amply demonstrated by bogus elections in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, validated the decision to terminate further assistance to governments' electoral reform. Support for independent media has met with mixed results, although independent stations continue to operate. Efforts to strengthen citizen participation and information sharing through NGOs, however, are meeting with demonstrable success. NGOs are increasingly involved in advocacy on a wide range of issues. In Kazakhstan, NGOs that initiated an independent monitoring effort of parliamentary elections last year continue to operate and have organized around advocacy issues such as local government reform. A confederation of NGOs was formed with a potential role in advocating for the NGO sector as a whole. In Kyrgyzstan, a coalition of NGOs forged a countrywide election monitoring campaign that brought significant attention to flaws during the parliamentary elections. In Tajikistan, USAID grantees directly participated in drafting an NGO law. If approved, the law will be one of the most advanced legal frameworks for NGOs in the region. Even in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan NGOs have remained viable, and are building relationships with community organizations and local government. Many of them are led by women and support programs that target women and their needs. In Turkmenistan, where NGO development has proven most difficult, citizen's organizations working on non-political community issues appear to enjoy the most success. As an example, work with community water user groups in the province of Dashoguz was expanded over the past year to 37 community water facilities, thus ensuring that 7,739 people regularly receive clean water.

We are by and large achieving good results in health. Primary health care practice (PHCP) models that improve both the quality and cost-effectiveness of health care have expanded in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Over 50% of the population in Kyrgyzstan are now served by PHCPs. In Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan PHCP pilot programs reach smaller segments

of the population. Nevertheless, USAID's collaboration with the World Bank in Kazakhstan has led to replication of these pilots in other areas. In the recent Demographic Health Survey (DHS) in Kazakhstan, 37% of the women surveyed reported PHCPs as their main source of health care. World Bank-USAID collaboration in Uzbekistan has begun to expand primary health care models beyond the three USAID-supported rayons in the Ferghana Valley. USAID's TB control efforts have begun to produce improvements in the detection and control of this disease. In Kazakhstan, where USAID has been focusing its efforts, the mortality rate from TB has decreased by 20% between 1998 and 1999. In Kyrgyzstan, the mortality rate has stabilized (13.5 to 13.6 per 100,000 between 1998 and 1999). Nevertheless, the incidence rate for TB is still 141 per 100,000 in Kazakhstan, and 114.4 in Kyrgyzstan, compared to 6 per 100,000 in the U.S. This official data do not include TB in prisons, where male prisoners have a high incidence of the disease. Such additional statistics would increase significantly the figures. Clearly, much work remains to be done to control this global threat. We are now focusing more resources on increasing public information and education in primary health care in general, and TB and HIV/AIDS in particular.

Since this is a year of major transition for USAID's strategy in energy and environment, results are mixed. We have shifted emphasis from policy and regulatory frameworks for energy and water management to the demonstration of new policies, regulations, and practices. In past years, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan developed regulatory frameworks for their oil and gas sectors; in 2000, work began on pilots to demonstrate the new policies. For example, a management model to reduce water loss in a district irrigation system in the Ferghana Valley (Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) has been completed. Cooperative arrangements are being concluded with the oil industry and local governments for an oil field cleanup model along the shores of the Caspian Sea. A small heating efficiency pilot in Kazakhstan is under consideration. More emphasis is being placed on public involvement through public education and improved information exchange among all the countries. Energy officials and citizens groups in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are learning how to participate in public hearings and regulatory authorities have held public hearings in these countries on tariff issues.

While not a developmental "result" per se, sustainable partnerships are an important objective. Most significant have been intra-regional partnerships among NGOs through Counterpart Consortium. Partnerships are being formed between several Central Asian and international finance and business associations. ACDI/VOCA and FINCA are building savings and loan networks. A crucial partnership is membership in the WTO, to which Kyrgyzstan acceded and Kazakhstan is preparing. We are striving to integrate USEA, ABA/CEELI, NDI, and AIHA partnerships within our strategic framework and with our other partners' to build sustainability. Bilateral and regional partnerships are building between government agencies through CDC, NOAA, and Israel's MASHAV. Transparency International and Citizens' Democracy Corps promise new partnerships.

Factors That Have Influenced Progress

The major factor that determines the success of USAID's activities in the region continues to be the commitment of host governments, private sectors, and citizens to reform. For example, in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, the two countries that have demonstrated the most commitment, we

have achieved positive results in finance and civil society activities. Meanwhile, in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, where there is very little commitment to reform, assistance has not had similar achievements. Therefore, we have limited our activities to those areas, particularly at local levels, where we can affect change.

The restriction on currency convertibility threatens planned micro-credit activities, both in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. As part of the new strategy, we had hoped to begin working at the local level with direct assistance to small-scale entrepreneurs. If the impact of this factor cannot be addressed satisfactorily this year, we will reconsider support to such a program.

Corruption endangers both economic and political development in Central Asia. Corruption makes these countries vulnerable to narcotics and arms trafficking, radicalism, and organized crime. USAID's new strategy seeks to promote greater transparency in all sectors. For example, more transparent drug procurement is being implemented in Kazakhstan. In Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, transparency of banking operations is being promoted through work in bank supervision. In Kyrgyzstan, the state energy agency held the country's first energy utility public hearing to review new natural gas and electricity tariffs and to receive input from the public. We expect NGOs to play a greater role in this effort.

Increased poverty and limited economic options also influence progress throughout the region. This is particularly true in Kyrgyzstan, a country that has achieved notable economic reform. Unfortunately, due to nagging poverty, limited access to trade routes, and a heavy burden of external debt, the viability of the banking sector, the commitment to economic reforms, and the future of a new World Bank loan for the health sector is threatened. The possibility of a more widespread economic malaise, however, could be a threat to all countries in the region.

While poverty is a humanitarian issue in Tajikistan, security remains the primary factor. USAID's efforts have been constrained by travel limitations on USDH and contractor employees. Until recently, USAID efforts focussed on humanitarian relief, community reconciliation and political and legal process. Now that Tajikistan's new coalition government appears to be holding together and the security situation improved, we are starting a broader range of reforms across the four sectors in the new strategy for which the government expresses strong interest and commitment. However, strict limitations on travel regularly imposed by the Department of State, handicap our ability to respond.

Prospects for Progress through 2003

In Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, we anticipate continued progress on a broad range of reforms and plan to continue substantial support for all six strategic objectives. The effects of entrenched corruption throughout the region, Kazakhstan's relative prosperity but lack of progress on decentralization, and Kyrgyzstan's poverty, weak government and debt situation may force modifications in S.O.s and need to be reassessed continually. Prospects for progress in Tajikistan are also good, assuming the political situation remains stable and a modicum of travel is possible. The Government of Tajikistan is open to reforms and interested in replication of USAID activities from other countries. In Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan prospects are limited to local and grassroots activities. In these countries, we will focus on health – particularly disease

control, water and energy management, small enterprise, economic and business education, training exchanges and skills development, and NGO/community development. If the political will for reform develops in either of these countries, USAID will modify its activities to meet changing conditions.

As we committed in the strategy, we will increase efforts in anti-corruption, gender issues, conflict prevention and education and knowledge, especially for youth. We will support independent sources of information, such as resource centers libraries, and media, to educate on anti-corruption, economics and business, democracy, and health. Students in Kazakhstan will learn democratic principles through civic education programs.

Efforts to reduce the potential for conflict in the region will continue in improved regional water management. In the volatile Ferghana Valley, we will launch an initiative to prevent conflicts through job creation, business, health, and civil society development, and regional water management. The Atyrau Regional Initiative will be fully institutionalized.

Across the portfolio, we will link macro-level policy reforms with on-the-ground demonstrations that show that change can directly benefit individuals.

We predict that performance will continue to be somewhat uneven across sectors and that emphasis will also have to be placed on consolidating and sustaining hard-won gains, especially in the area of civil society.

R4 Part II: Results Review By SO

Country/Organization: Kazakhstan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 1.3, An Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises

Strategic Objective ID: 115-0130

Self Assessment: Exceeding expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

1.1 Private Markets (60%)
2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights (10%)
3.1 Access to Education (10%)
3.2 Higher Education & Sustainable
Development (20%)

Link to MPP Goals:

Regional Stability
Economic Development
Open Markets
U.S. Exports

In 2000, USAID and the Government of Kazakhstan made great strides toward achieving this strategic objective. The goal of this new SO is to stimulate growth of the SME sector by improving the business environment through these three intermediate results: 1) increased opportunity to acquire business information, knowledge, and skills; 2) more responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets; and 3) increased implementation of laws and regulations.

In this new SO, USAID's customer focus is new job creation, economic growth, greater participation, and improved quality of life for the citizens of Kazakhstan. Further, by building a constituency for reform, creating employment, and expanding economic opportunities, such a program can mitigate political and economic crises in some of the key parts of the region, such as the Caspian Littoral.

This is the first year we report under the new performance monitoring plan (PMP), which contains new indicators. Accordingly, the baseline information for the performance data tables will be provided for these new indicators. However, the performance indicators contained in the previous PMP will serve as the basis for this year's R4 narrative reporting. Under the previous indicators, we exceeded expectations.

Key Results:

The GOK continued to outpace the rest of the Central Asian Republics, in part due to its strong commitment to economic reform. In fact, relative to past years, the results achieved in 2000 represent the most marked success in the SO.

With significant assistance from USAID, Kazakhstan's banking sector saw the percentage of private sector deposits as a share of GDP advance from 9% in 1999 to over 12%. Meanwhile, total assets in the banking industry increased by 46% in 2000. Kazakhstan's banking sector benefited greatly from USAID assistance on deposit insurance. USAID advisors also focused on providing the National Bank with the authority to exercise effective, consolidated supervision of financial industrial groups and other cross-border banking operations.

The private pension system also showed excellent results, as assets grew by 75% during 2000. Meanwhile the first corporate bonds in the history of Kazakhstan were issued with USAID assistance in early 2000. The corporate fixed income market in Kazakhstan has now become a viable and functioning market, with \$126 million in new issues. In addition, there was a 350% increase in equities traded on the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange.

In January 2000, the Kazakhstan Community Loan Fund (KCLF) received a license to open a branch office in Shymkent. Since then, that office has disbursed over 600 loans, with an average loan size of \$182. Of the more than 600 loan recipients in Shymkent, 82% were female. CAAEF has also continued its support of micro-credit activities by lending \$400,000 in support of Mercy Corps' micro-lending activity, while the Eurasia Foundation provided \$150,000 in loan capital to KCLF.

The impacts of USAID's training initiatives were numerous. In fact, 204% of our accounting training benchmarks were achieved; the vast majority of accountants who received training are females, who are seeking to raise their level of professional expertise. Additionally, USAID helped the Kazakhstan Association of Accountants and Auditors to complete certification as a chartered member of the International Federation of Accountants (a first in the NIS). In Atyrau specifically, over 100 local professionals now function more effectively as enterprise accountants, tax inspectors, and accounting educators as a result of USAID training.

USAID trade and investment advisors helped publish a ten-volume assessment of "Rights in Small Business," thereby enabling small-scale entrepreneurs to become more productive. We also played a direct role in the scheduling of Kazakhstan's 4th WTO Working Party meeting (accession negotiations) in Geneva. More broadly, the office of the U.S. ambassador was instrumental in moving policy dialog in this area and in leading the coordination with USTR. Meanwhile, the use of pre-arrival customs declarations jumped by more than 400%, a major achievement.

Performance and Prospects:

Success in 2000 was substantial. Many critical reforms were adopted, and USAID achieved impressive results, exceeding those of prior years. Kazakhstan again proved itself to be the leading reformer in the region.

As part of our expansion into SME training and education initiatives, the new Regional Economics and Business Education activity will provide increased opportunities for access to business and economic information. Currently, business and economics curricula in Kazakhstani universities have little in common with those in the West.

Our newly implemented SME training activity will also offer those involved in private enterprise basic business short courses, as well as introductions to business associations and advocacy groups.

USAID's support of Kazakhstan's private accumulation pension system has been critical to its continued rapid development during 2000. However, the pension system continues to require further development. The two main objectives for 2001 will be to establish an effective regulatory body and to assist in the privatization or liquidation of the State Accumulation Pension Fund.

In 2001, USAID will help to develop new investment grade instruments and will facilitate the issuance of longer-maturity bonds, introduce credit enhancement techniques and improve bond indentures. In addition, USAID will assist in upgrading the legal and regulatory environment for the insurance industry and will provide technical, advisory, and training assistance to banks and non-bank financial institutions willing to start mortgage lending operations. Similarly, USAID will also continue to identify and remove investment constraints that limit the growth of SMEs.

Additionally, USAID will continue to support Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO and modernization of the customs regime. In support of customs reform, we will continue to work closely with the U.S. Foreign Commercial Service in the context of the Working Group with the American Chamber of Commerce.

In the event that this strategic objective is not fully funded, we plan to scale back the Regional Business Economics Education Activity and/or the SME Training Activity.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In order to manage for results, USAID will begin a new trade and investment activity that streamlines three activities into one: legal and regulatory, removing investment constraints, and trade and investment.

Other Donor Programs:

The IBRD has now assumed the primary role of supporting the government's Legal Reform Program in commercial law drafting and judicial reform. The IBRD, EBRD, UNDP, Soros, EU/TACIS, and the German and Israeli governments promote the development of SMEs. An IBRD project on enterprise support is now being developed, and the EU is developing a new industrial restructuring activity.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Pragma Corporation implements the SME training activity. The Services Group has begun implementing the removal of investment constraints activity. Booz-Allen & Hamilton is responsible for delivering WTO and customs assistance. Barents Group is implementing the banking supervision activity. The Academy for Educational Development provides training for counterparts, and the Eurasia Foundation provides small grants. CAAEF and PVOs such as CDC, IESC, and ACDI/VOCA provide financial and technical assistance, respectively. The Kazakhstan-Arizona Partnership helped build private sector advocacy capability.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Objective ID: 115-0130			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: SO 1.3 Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Indicator: A Business Environment Index			
Source: Independent Survey of the Improved Business Environment in Kazakhstan	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		TBD
Indicator/Description: TBD	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	
	2003	TBD	
	2004	TBD	
	2005	TBD	
	(Final) 2005	TBD	
Comments: This indicator was developed in response to the new mission strategy. An annual survey will serve as the basis for a business environment index that measures 1) increased opportunity to acquire business information, knowledge and skills; 2) more responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets; and 3) increased implementation of laws and regulations. The results of the first survey have been received by the SO Team, and are currently being reviewed.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Objective ID: 115-0130			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 1.3.1 -Increased access to business information, knowledge and skills			
Indicator: A business education environment index			
Source: USAID SME Training Project Matrix for Kazakhstan	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		0%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks.	2001	22%	
Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy and, in September 2000 launched new activities related to IR 1.3.1. The indicator for this IR is an index based on the business education matrix that outlines the steps necessary to create increased access to business information, knowledge and skills. Because this activity is new, no Actual Score exists.	2002	41%	
	2003	61%	
	2004	80%	
	2005	100%	
	(Final) 2005	100%	
The SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-4 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress.			
Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as reliable, accurate measurement tools for financial sector reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.			
Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the financial sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Objective ID: 115-0130			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 1.3.2 More responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets			
Indicator: A Viable Financial Markets Index			
Source: Financial Sector Matrices	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		20.5%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks.	2001	36.2%	
	2002	51.9%	
	2003	67.6%	
	2004	83.8%	
	2005	100%	
	(Final) 2005	100%	
Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy and, in September 2000 launched new activities related to IR 1.3.2. The indicator for this IR is an index based on several comprehensive matrices that outline the steps necessary to create a more responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets.			
The SO Team designed several matrices that consist of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-4 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress.			
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Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Objective ID: 115-0130			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 1.3.3 Increased implementation of laws and regulations			
Indicator:Percent of Legal and Regulatory Benchmarks Achieved			
Source: USAID Commercial Law Matrix for Kazakhstan	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		85.3%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total benchmarks.	2001	88.4%	
	2002	91.3%	
	2003	95.2%	
	2004	97.1%	
	2005	100%	
	(Final) 2005	100%	
Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy. As a result, the new indicator for this IR was designed as an index based on a comprehensive matrix that outlines the steps necessary to achieve an improved legal and regulatory environment.			
The SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-3 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress.			
Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as reliable, accurate measurement tools for reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.			
Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of legal reform, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.			

R4 Part II: Results Review By SO

Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 1.3, An Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises

Strategic Objective ID: 116-0130

Self Assessment: Meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	1.1 Private Markets (60%)
	2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights (20%)
	3.1 Access to Education (10%)
	3.2 Higher Education & Sustainable Development (10%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Regional Stability
	Economic Development
	Open Markets
	U.S. Exports

In 2000, USAID and the Government of Kyrgyzstan took positive steps toward achieving this strategic objective. Despite several negative factors that contributed to Kyrgyzstan's weak overall economic environment, USAID reached a majority of its established targets. The goal of this SO is to stimulate growth of the SME sector by improving the business environment through these three intermediate results: 1) increased opportunity to acquire business information, knowledge, and skills; 2) more responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets; and 3) increased implementation of laws and regulations.

In this SO, USAID's customer focus is job creation, economic growth, greater participation, and improved quality of life for the citizens of Kyrgyzstan. Furthermore, by expanding economic opportunity and building a constituency for reform, such a program can mitigate political and economic crises in key parts of the region, such as the Ferghana Valley.

This is the first year we report under the new performance monitoring plan (PMP), which contains new indicators. Accordingly, the baseline information for the performance data tables will be provided for these new indicators. However, the indicator targets contained in the previous PMP will serve as the basis for this year's R4 narrative reporting. Under the previous indicators, we met expectations.

Key Results:

Although we achieved, and in some cases surpassed, many of the established targets, success in achieving performance targets for Kyrgyzstan must be viewed in the context of Kyrgyzstan's overall weak business environment. In comparison to past progress in this SO, this year's results

were an improvement. However, Kyrgyzstan continues to have a weak government, and significant trade barriers remain in place, choking off desperately needed investment and exacerbating Kyrgyzstan's relative isolation from global markets.

Nonetheless, the operating environment for SMEs in Kyrgyzstan improved during 2000 with the passage of key regulations and laws. With USAID guidance, the GOK passed a decree requiring full compliance with international accounting standards (IAS) and international standards of auditing (ISA) by January 1, 2001. In addition, the government passed a law that decreased by 65% the number of licenses required by businesses.

USAID continued to focus attention on training, again far exceeding our established benchmarks. A total of 5,048 accounting practitioners and 10,500 students are now trained in financial accounting, managerial accounting, and audit. Two hundred civil servants are now trained in tax inspection, and approximately 2,000 farmers now understand their land rights. The vast majority of these professionals are females who are striving to raise their levels of professional expertise.

At the end of 2000, with USAID support, the Kyrgyz Government signed a new land law allowing the free sale of land. USAID had notable successes in other areas of legal reform as well. USAID launched a program to create a public database of judicial opinions, which will subject the work of courts to public scrutiny and force them to operate with more transparency, consistency, and predictability.

USAID provided significant assistance in the passage of key WTO-compliant regulations and laws, including a customs regulation regarding intellectual property rights and a regulation on trademarks. USAID assistance resulted in the development of a Customs Reform and Modernization Plan, approved by the Kyrgyz Government in August 2000, and the formation of an External Control Department (Audit Team). USAID worked to ensure the sustainability of these efforts through training of civil servants on WTO and customs issues, the establishment of the WTO and Trade Information Center at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry, and the creation of a Ministry of Foreign Trade internet site.

During 2000, USAID completed its Kyrgyz bank accounting reform. All Kyrgyz banks have now been converted to international accounting standards. In response to a request from the NBRK, we began providing banking supervision assistance during 2000. USAID helped the National Bank to improve the on-site inspection process, complete an inspection manual, and train inspectors to conduct risk-based evaluations of commercial banks. Moreover, USAID helped the NBRK to develop and implement an off-site monitoring system.

Activities to strengthen the financial sector and improve access to credit succeeded, as USAID's micro-lending programs grew steadily into sustainable institutions that meet the demands of small business. More than \$12.5 million in micro-credit was disbursed in 2000 to more than 25,333 clients, over two-thirds of whom are female entrepreneurs. More stringent capital requirements have helped generate an increase in total bank capital from \$14 million to \$17 million. However, since 1999, there has been no growth in deposits.

Performance and Prospects:

Although the results achieved in Kyrgyzstan were better than in past years, the current economic and political environment limits the government's ability to adopt and implement critical legislation. Consequently, USAID will undertake a broad expansion into SME training and economic education initiatives. The upcoming Regional Economics and Business Education activity will provide increased opportunities for access to business and economic information. Currently, business and economics programs in Kyrgyzstan have little in common with such programs in the West. Therefore, USAID will provide universities with resource materials, training, and research opportunities.

Our newly implemented SME training activity will develop courses in a wide range of business topics, provide business advisory services and facilitate business association and advocacy development. Thus far, the project has delivered courses in finance, credit, accounting, and marketing strategy. This activity also includes a business advisory services component that has already completed assessments of 120 businesses.

In the event that this strategic objective is not fully funded, we plan to scale back the SME Training activity and/or the Legal Infrastructure for a Market Economy activity.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In order to manage for results, USAID will begin a new trade and investment activity that streamlines three activities into one: legal and regulatory, removing investment constraints, and trade and investment.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and DFID support land reform. The Dutch Centre for International Legal Cooperation is supporting judicial reform, Civil Code Commentaries and training in legislative drafting. The EBRD is implementing an SME lending program, and the ADB is implementing a financial sector program. The IMF has a banking supervision advisor.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Pragma Corporation implements the SME training activity. ARD/Checchi and Chemonics implement the regulatory reform activity. Booz-Allen & Hamilton is responsible for delivering WTO and customs assistance. The Barents Group implements the banking supervision activity. The Academy for Educational Development provides training for counterparts, and the Eurasia Foundation provides small grants. CAAEF and PVOs such as CDC, IESC, FINCA, Mercy Corps, and ACDI/VOCA provide financial and technical assistance, respectively.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Objective ID: 116-0130			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: SO 1.3 Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Indicator: A Business Environment Index			
Source: Independent Survey of the Improved Business Environment in Kyrgyzstan Unit of Measure: Percent Indicator/Description: TBD Comments: This indicator was developed in response to the new mission strategy. An annual survey will serve as the basis for a business environment index that measures 1) increased opportunity to acquire business information, knowledge and skills; 2) more responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets; and 3) increased implementation of laws and regulations. The results of the first survey have been received by the SO Team, and are currently being reviewed.	Year	Planned	Actual
	(Base)2000		TBD
	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	
	2003	TBD	
	2004	TBD	
	2005	TBD	
	(Final) 2005	TBD	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Objective ID: 116-0130			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 1.3.1 -Increased access to business information, knowledge and skills			
Indicator: A business education environment index			
Source: USAID SME Training Project Matrix for Kyrgyzstan	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		0%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks.	2001	22%	
Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy and, in September 2000 launched new activities related to IR 1.3.1. The indicator for this IR is an index based on the business education matrix that outlines the steps necessary to create increased access to business information, knowledge and skills. Because this activity is new, no Actual Score exists.	2002	40%	
	2003	60%	
	2004	80%	
	2005	100%	
	(Final) 2005	100%	
The SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-4 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress.			
Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as reliable, accurate measurement tools for reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.			
Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the financial sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Objective ID: 116-0130			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 1.3.2 More responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets			
Indicator: A Viable Financial Markets Index			
Source: Financial Sector Matrices	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		52.7%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks. Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy and, in September 2000 launched new activities related to IR 1.3.2. The indicator for this IR is an index based on several comprehensive matrices that outline the steps necessary to create a more responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets. The SO Team designed several matrices that consist of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-4 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress. Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as reliable, accurate measurement tools for financial sector reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation. Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the financial sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.	2001	70.3%	
	2002	87.9%	
	2003	92.3%	
	2004	96.7%	
	2005	100%	
	(Final) 2005	100%	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises				
Objective ID: 116-0130				
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 1.3.3 - Increased implementation of laws and regulations				
Indicator: Percent of Legal and Regulatory Benchmarks Achieved				
Source: USAID Commercial Law Matrix for Kyrgyzstan		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent		(Base)2000		75.5%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total benchmarks. Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy. As a result, the new indicator for this IR was designed as an index based on a comprehensive matrix that outlines the steps necessary to achieve an improved legal and regulatory environment. The SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-3 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project's progress. Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as reliable, accurate measurement tools for fiscal reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation. Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of legal reform, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.		2001	79.1%	
		2002	83.5%	
		2003	88.6%	
		2004	94.4%	
		2005	100%	
		(Final) 2005	100%	

R4 Part II: Results Review By SO

Country/Organization: Tajikistan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 1.3, An Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises

Strategic Objective ID: 119-0130

Self Assessment: Meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	1.1 Private Markets (50%)
	2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights (30%)
	3.1 Access to Education (10%)
	3.2 Higher Education & Sustainable Development (10%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Regional Stability
	Economic Development
	Open Markets
	U.S. Exports

Due to the fragile political and social environment in Tajikistan, not all of the selected performance targets were met during 2000. The presidential administration and the relatively new parliament, however, did demonstrate a high degree of willingness to implement reforms to improve the environment for the growth of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Notwithstanding a fairly aggressive legislative agenda that was successfully acted on, progress on legal and policy reform failed to meet USAID's targets for last year. Despite not having achieved some targets, USAID judges that, under the current climate, expectations were met.

Although not all of the performance targets were met during the reporting period, key players in Tajikistan, including the presidential administration and the relatively new parliament, have demonstrated a high degree of responsiveness and cooperation in implementing reforms calculated to improve the environment for SMEs. The overall situation in the country, however, has failed to improve as quickly as anticipated following the peace accord in 1998. This means that some of the previously established performance targets are no longer entirely realistic. With the expectation of increasing USAID's efficiency in delivering technical assistance throughout the region, we have adopted a new strategy, objectives and performance targets.

Economic restructuring is critical to rebuilding Tajikistan's war-torn economy. The goal of this new strategic objective (SO) is to stimulate growth of the SME sector by improving the business environment and providing income and jobs to those displaced by years of civil conflict. To that end, three intermediate results will be pursued: 1) increased opportunity to acquire business information, knowledge, and skills; 2) more responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets; and 3) increased implementation of laws and regulations.

Under this new SO, USAID's customer focus is new job creation, economic growth, greater participation, and improved quality of life for the citizens of Tajikistan. Further, by building a constituency for reform, creating employment and expanding economic opportunities, such a program can mitigate political and economic crises in some of the key parts of the region, such as the Ferghana Valley.

This is the first year we report under the new performance monitoring plan (PMP), which contains new indicators. Accordingly, the baseline information for the performance data tables will be provided for these new indicators. The performance indicators contained in the previous PMP, however, will serve as the basis for this year's R4 narrative reporting.

Key Results:

The number of people (over 700) trained last year through USAID-sponsored events on SME-related subjects significantly exceeded the target (500), and during 2000 the Tajik Government satisfied the conditions of its agreements with international financial institutions. In part due to the fact that a new parliament was elected only in February 2000, the number of major legislation initiatives drafted (4), and the number of laws, regulations and policies drafted (18) with USAID assistance fell short of the year's targets (9 and 50, respectively).

USAID is completing a computer database of Tajik legislation that will provide access to laws, presidential decrees, treaties, governmental resolutions, administrative regulations, and other normative legal acts. The database will be a valuable tool for governmental agencies and government officials, as well as for lawyers, academics, donor organizations and others who need access to legislation.

During the past year, the Council of Justice held its first two Judicial Attestations (judicial examinations). USAID helped develop and administer these tests and observed the testing and scoring process. This success represented the first step in establishing an open and transparent process for judicial appointments. In the summer and fall of 2000, nearly 400 judges and judicial candidates took the examinations. More importantly, several sitting judges who failed the exam were dismissed from the bench.

USAID has assisted the Tajik Government in developing a market-oriented legal infrastructure, notably through key reforms in commercial law. In 2000, the government drafted and adopted Part II of the Civil Code, following on the successful revision of Part I the previous year. Likewise, USAID provided in-country or third-country training of key governmental officials and other players responsible for the adoption and implementation of a market-friendly regulatory regime, including parliamentarians, judges, prosecutors and attorneys.

USAID helped foster the establishment of the Institute of Professional Accountants and Auditors in Tajikistan. In 2000, over 150 bookkeepers completed their first year of training under what will be a four-year certification program. The increased activity in this area catalyzed a national roundtable to discuss the necessary steps to introduce international accounting standards.

Last year CAAEF suspended its loan activities in Tajikistan. This was partly in response to the still fragile political and business environment, as well as the presence of corruption in some of

the operations in which it invested. By contrast, during 2000, the Eurasia Foundation's level of lending activities in the country increased significantly over 1999 levels.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID's most immediate concern is the ability of the Tajik Government to act as a stabilizing force that can establish the rule of law in order to foster investment and economic growth. On the other hand, a reform-minded parliament and presidential administration have proven receptive to USAID technical assistance and highly responsive to recommendations for reform. This receptivity has been pivotal to USAID's involvement in legislative drafting and legal reform. USAID will take advantage of opportunities to push for SME-related reforms as quickly as the existing political and legislative framework in Tajikistan will bear, and will continue to monitor the situation to determine the best possible ways to deliver future economic assistance.

Accordingly, USAID will undertake a broad expansion into SME-related training and education initiatives. The upcoming Regional Economics and Business Education activity will provide increased opportunities for access to business and economic information. Currently, business and economics curricula in Tajik universities are poor compared to those available in the West. Therefore, USAID will develop this activity to provide universities and SMEs with resource materials, training, and research opportunities. Our new SME training activity offers entrepreneurs business education courses and introductions to business associations and advocacy groups. This activity will strengthen entrepreneurs and private enterprise groups and will create an improved environment for SME growth.

Additionally, USAID is considering increasing entrepreneurs' access to capital by implementing a micro-lending activity in Tajikistan's portion of the Ferghana Valley. A new micro-credit program would build upon the small USDA-funded program in Khojand. Looking to the future, USAID will focus more on the Khojand area, which may be the most dynamic region of Tajikistan for private enterprise growth.

In the event that this strategic objective were not fully funded, USAID would be constrained to scale back the level of its activities in Tajikistan.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

No major changes are anticipated.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank, IMF, European Union, UNDP, and other donors are also engaged in private sector development and economic restructuring. The GtZ, Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation, and the Asian Development Bank are also commencing legal assistance efforts in Tajikistan. In addition, the Centre for International Legal Cooperation in Leiden, The Netherlands, is helping to develop a multi-national program of assistance to Tajikistan in the adoption of its proposed Civil Code. USDA supports a micro-credit program in Khojand.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

ARD/Checchi is carrying out commercial law-related activities. The Pragma Corporation implements the new SME training activity. The Eurasia Foundation provides small grants. CAAEF provides financial and technical assistance.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises				
Objective ID: 119-0130				
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: SO 1.3 Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises				
Indicator: A Business Environment Index				
Source: Independent Survey of the Improved Business Environment in Tajikistan Unit of Measure: Percent Indicator/Description: TBD Comments: This indicator was developed in response to the new mission strategy. An annual survey will serve as the basis for a business environment index that measures 1) increased opportunity to acquire business information, knowledge and skills; 2) more responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets; and 3) increased implementation of laws and regulations. The results of the first survey have been received by the SO Team, and are currently being reviewed.		Year	Planned	Actual
		(Base)2000		TBD
		2001	TBD	
		2002	TBD	
		2003	TBD	
		2004	TBD	
		2005	TBD	
		(Final) 2005	TBD	

Performance Data Table

Objective Measure: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Objective ID: 119 -0130			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: 1.3.1 Increased access to business information, knowledge and skills			
Indicator: A business education environment index			
Source: USAID SME Training Project Matrix for Tajikistan	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		0%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks.	2001	20%	
Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy and, in September 2000 launched new activities related to IR 1.3.1. The indicator for this IR is an index based on the business education matrix that outlines the steps necessary to create increased access to business information, knowledge and skills. Because this activity is new, no Actual Score exists.	2002	40%	
	2003	60%	
	2004	80%	
	2005	100%	
	(Final) 2005	100%	
<p>The SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-4 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress.</p> <p>Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as reliable, accurate measurement tools for financial sector reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.</p> <p>Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the financial sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Objective ID: 119-0130			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 1.3.2 More responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets			
Indicator: A Viable Financial Market Index			
Source: Financial Sector Matrix	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		TBD
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks.	2001	TBD	
	2002	TBD	
	2003	TBD	
	2004	TBD	
	2005	TBD	
	(Final) 2005	TBD	
Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy and, in September 2000 launched new activities related to IR 1.3.2. The indicator for this IR is an index based on a comprehensive matrix that outline the steps necessary to create a more responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets.			
Currently, there are no 1.3.2 activities in Tajikistan, however, USAID/CAR has tentative plans to implement a micro-credit activity in the near future.			
The SO Team designed several matrices that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-4 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress.			
Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as reliable, accurate measurement tools for financial sector reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.			
Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the financial sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises				
Objective ID: 119-0130				
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.3.3 Increased implementation of laws and regulations				
Indicator: A Viable Legal and Regulatory Environment Index				
Source: USAID Commercial Law Matrix for Tajikistan				
Unit of Measure: Percent				
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total benchmarks.		Year	Planned	Actual
<p>Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy. As a result, the indicator for this IR was designed as an index based on a comprehensive matrix that outlines the steps necessary to achieve an improved legal and regulatory environment.</p> <p>The SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-3 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress.</p> <p>Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as a reliable, accurate measurement tools for commercial law reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.</p> <p>Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of legal reform, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.</p>		(Base)2000		72.5%
		2001	77.4%	
		2002	82.3%	
		2003	88.2%	
		2004	94.1%	
		2005	100%	
		(Final) 2005	100%	

R4 Part II: Results Review By SO

Country/Organization: Turkmenistan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 1.3, An Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises

Strategic Objective ID: 120-0130

Self Assessment: Not meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	1.1 Private Markets (60%) 3.1 Access to Education (10%) 3.2 Higher Education & Sustainable Development (30%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Regional Stability Economic Development Open Markets U.S. Exports

In 2000, USAID achievements in this strategic objective were severely limited by the Government of Turkmenistan's unwillingness to reform its state-controlled economy. The goal is to stimulate further growth of SMEs by improving the business environment. Due to the extremely restrictive overarching economic environment, however, USAID is only seeking intermediate results through two intermediate results: 1) increased opportunity to acquire business information, knowledge, and skills; and 2) more responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets.

In this new SO, USAID's customer focus will be new job creation, economic growth, greater participation, and improved quality of life for the citizens of Turkmenistan. Further, by building a constituency for reform, creating employment and expanding economic opportunities, such a program can mitigate political and economic crises.

This is the first year we report under the new performance monitoring plan (PMP), which contains new indicators. Accordingly, the baseline information for the performance data tables will be provided for these new indicators. However, the performance indicators contained in the previous PMP will serve as the basis for this year's R4 narrative reporting. Under the previous indicators, we did not meet our expectations.

Key Results:

Admittedly, progress under this strategic objective in Turkmenistan was exceedingly difficult last year. The GOT's direct control of the economy crippled private sector growth and international trade and investment. Consequently, results were minimal.

In 2000, Mercy Corps, International (MCI), under a grant from USAID, initiated a micro-credit program targeting small business with high-growth potential. The program disbursed \$163,000 in loans under \$25,000. The program also provided training to bank partners and small business owners in areas such as advanced loan analysis, asset liability management, trade finance, business planning, and bank analysis. The program was discontinued during the summer of 2000 as a result of CAAEF's decision to stop providing Mercy Corps with loan financing. The inability of CAAEF's clients to acquire the hard currency to repay loans led to substantial arrears in the fund's SME loan portfolio in late 2000. Therefore, CAAEF suspended new SME lending.

The Eurasia Foundation, however, had some success in providing grants to promote the growth of small and medium-sized businesses. Noteworthy achievements during 2000 included publishing a handbook on legal and regulatory issues for small enterprises and publishing a series of manuals for private farmers covering farm management, accounting, and a summary of current legislation related to farm businesses.

From January to April 2000, advisors from USAID's Trade and Investment activity taught a course on international business at the Economic and Business School of Turkmen Polytechnic Institute. We also collaborated with the Small- and Medium-sized Development Agency (SMEDA) to provide information to SMEs about Turkmen business registration requirements and procedures. In addition, USAID carried out a number of training seminars, including teaching customs officers to properly value merchandise.

Performance and Prospects:

Turkmenistan's near-term outlook still does not offer any prospects for building the necessary foundations for long-term economic growth. The dwindling number of foreign investors face increasing difficulties in most of their business operations. While there appears to be some recognition by the national leadership that the country's financial and fiscal management (budget and debt management) needs to be improved, there does not appear to be any political will among Turkmen leaders to make needed reforms. Given these concerns, USAID will now focus private sector activities on training and educating the next generation of entrepreneurs and policy makers.

Accordingly, USAID will undertake SME training and economic education initiatives. The upcoming Regional Economics and Business Education activity will provide increased opportunities for access to business and economic information. Currently, business and economics curricula in Turkmen universities are extremely weak by Western standards. Therefore, USAID will provide universities and SMEs with resource materials, training, and research opportunities.

Our newly implemented SME training activity offers entrepreneurs basic business education courses and introductions to business associations and advocacy groups. In connection with the strategic objective, USAID plans to increase business training opportunities available to entrepreneurs and private enterprise groups.

USAID stopped providing business education assistance under its Trade and Investment activity in June 2000, when the contract with Booz Allen & Hamilton ended. Similar training courses are now being offered under the new SME training activity.

In the event that this SO receives less than full funding, USAID plans to scale back the SME training activity still further.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In October 2000, an informal USAID review of several of Mercy Corps' approved loans raised questions about the effectiveness of the program in achieving results related to this strategic objective (in addition to the issues surrounding loan financing). Consequently, a formal evaluation of the micro-credit program was contracted (which began in January 2001). Depending on the results of the evaluation, as well as the continued availability of capital financing, the Mercy Corps program may be shut down in the near future.

Other Donor Programs:

In addition to USAID's involvement in supporting private sector growth and its development, other donor organizations, including EU/TACIS, UNDP, World Bank and EBRD, have economic reform programs in Turkmenistan. All of them have come under severe pressure in the past year, as a result of the GOT's regressive policies.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID activities are implemented through the Central Asian-American Enterprise Fund (CAAEF), Mercy Corps, International, Winrock International, the Pragma Corporation, and the Eurasia Foundation.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Objective ID: 120-0130			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Turkmenistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: SO 1.3 Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Indicator: A Business Environment Index			
Source: Independent Survey of the Improved Business Environment in Turkmenistan	Year	Planned	Actual
	(Base)2000		TBD
Unit of Measure: Percent	2001	TBD	
Indicator/Description: TBD	2002	TBD	
	2003	TBD	
Comments: This indicator was developed in response to the new mission strategy. An annual survey will serve as the basis for a business environment index that measures 1) increased opportunity to acquire business information, knowledge and skills; 2) more responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets; and 3) increased implementation of laws and regulations. The results of the first survey have been received by the SO Team, and are currently being reviewed.	2004	TBD	
	2005	TBD	
	(Final) 2005	TBD	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises				
Objective ID: 120-0130				
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Turkmenistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 1.3.1 Increased access to business information, knowledge and skills				
Indicator: A business education environment index				
Source: USAID SME Training Project Matrix for Turkmenistan		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent		(Base)2000	NA	0%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks. Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy and, in September 2000 launched new activities related to IR 1.3.1. The indicator for this IR is an index based on the business education matrix that outlines the steps necessary to create increased access to business information, knowledge and skills. Because this activity is new, no Actual Score exists. The SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-4 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project's progress. Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as reliable, accurate measurement tools for financial sector reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation. Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the financial sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.		2001	24%	
		2002	42%	
		2003	60%	
		2004	80%	
		2005	100%	
		(Final) 2005	100%	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Objective ID: 120-0130			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Turkmenistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 1.3.2 More responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets			
Indicator: Percent of Benchmarks Achieved			
Source: Financial Sector Matrix	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		N/A
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks.	2001	TBD	
Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy and, in September 2000 launched new activities related to IR 1.3.2. The indicator for this IR is an index based on a comprehensive matrix that outline the steps necessary to create more responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets.	2002	TBD	
	2003	TBD	
	2004	TBD	
	2005	TBD	
	(Final) 2005	TBD	
<p>However, the current operating environment in Turkmenistan has dictated the interruption of the micro-lending program. As a result, there are currently no targets.</p> <p>The SO Team designed several matrices that consist of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-4 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress.</p> <p>Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as reliable, accurate measurement tools for financial sector reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.</p> <p>Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the financial sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.</p>			

R4 Part II: Results Review By SO

Country/Organization: Uzbekistan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 1.3, An Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises

Strategic Objective ID: 121-0130

Self Assessment: Not meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	1.1 Private Markets (60%) 3.1 Access to Education (10%) 3.2 Higher Education & Sustainable Development (30%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Regional Stability Economic Development Open Markets U.S. Exports

In 2000, USAID's achievement of this strategic objective was severely limited by the Government of Uzbekistan's unwillingness to undertake economic reforms. The goal of this SO is to improve the business environment to stimulate further growth of SMEs. Due to the extremely restrictive economic environment, however, USAID is only seeking results through two intermediate results: 1) increased opportunity to acquire business information, knowledge, and skills; and 2) more responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets.

In this new SO, USAID's customer focus will be new job creation, economic growth, greater participation, and improved quality of life for the citizens of Uzbekistan. Further, by building a constituency for reform, creating employment and expanding economic opportunities, such a program can mitigate political and economic crises in some of the key parts of the region such as the Ferghana Valley.

In this first year under the new performance monitoring plan (PMP), the previous indicators will serve as the basis for this year's R4 narrative reporting. However, the baseline information in the performance data tables will be provided based on the new indicators. Under the previous indicators, we did not meet expectations.

Key Results:

In general, little progress was made in 2000. The chief obstacle was the GOU's lack of high-level political will to implement economic reforms. There is still a lack of currency convertibility, and the legal and regulatory environment for business remains hostile. As a result, we achieved only marginal results in this SO.

There was limited progress in banking reform in the last two quarters of 2000, though transparency remains a problem. The Central Bank failed to enforce new banking regulations consistently, particularly when dealing with problem banks. Moreover, current tax regulations continued to impede commercial banks' application of International Accounting Standards, which were mandated in 1997. During 2000, however, USAID did manage to exceed its target for the number of banks that meet all capital requirements.

Joining Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan developed a four-year undergraduate accounting curriculum based on the CGA (Certified General Accountants of Canada) program, which fully complies with the International Federation of Accounting Consultants. Meanwhile, 1,986 enterprise accountants and 906 tax inspectors are now trained in financial accounting as a result of USAID programs. USAID also helped 435 Uzbek enterprises convert to International Accounting Standards. The vast majority of these trainees are females who are striving to raise their level of professional expertise.

Finally, the overarching economic constraints in Uzbekistan stunted CAAEF operations. In particular, obstacles to CAAEF objectives included the lack of client access to foreign exchange, and the difficult regulatory environment for legal businesses.

In June 2000, USAID ended its trade and investment activity because the GOU's failure to adopt reforms in this area.

Performance and Prospects:

As a result of the GOU's continued lack of cooperation with USAID -- and other donors, and failure to embrace macroeconomic reforms, we have significantly reduced our market transition activities in Uzbekistan in the past two years. Given the weakness of the policy environment, our resources are being redirected towards education and training.

Accordingly, USAID will undertake a broad expansion into SME training and education initiatives. The upcoming Regional Economics and Business Education activity will provide increased opportunities for access to economic and business information. Currently, economics and business education curricula in Uzbek universities have little in common with those in the West. Therefore, USAID will develop this activity to provide universities and SMEs with resource materials, training, and research opportunities. The activity will improve both the quantity and quality of business and economics education for college students and business professionals.

Our newly implemented SME training activity offers entrepreneurs basic business education courses and introductions to business associations and advocacy groups. In connection with the strategic objective, USAID plans to increase business training opportunities available to entrepreneurs and private enterprise groups.

In April 2000, the World Bank initiated a \$25 million loan for bank privatization and an improved payment system. Since its inception, USAID advisors have worked closely with this project, but no significant privatization is anticipated over the next year.

Should funding for this SO be reduced, USAID plans to scale back the magnitude of its SME training activity.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

No major adjustments are anticipated.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID advisors were instrumental in designing and implementing the World Bank financial sector reform project. The Asian Development Bank is currently providing technical assistance to develop credit unions.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Pragma Corporation implements SME training, while the Barents Group carries out the banking supervision activity. The Academy for Educational Development (AED) coordinates participant training. CAAEF provides financing for businesses.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises				
Objective ID: 121-0130				
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Uzbekistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: SO 1.3 Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises				
Indicator: A Business Environment Index				
Source: Independent Survey of the Improved Business Environment in Uzbekistan		Year	Planned	Actual
		(Base)2000		TBD
Unit of Measure: Percent		2001	TBD	
Indicator/Description: TBD		2002	TBD	
		2003	TBD	
		2004	TBD	
		2005	TBD	
		(Final) 2005	TBD	
Comments: This indicator was developed in response to the new mission strategy. An annual survey will serve as the basis for a business environment index that measures 1) increased opportunity to acquire business information, knowledge and skills; 2) more responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets; and 3) increased implementation of laws and regulations. The results of the first survey have been received by the SO Team, and are currently being reviewed.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Measure: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises			
Objective ID: 121-0130			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Uzbekistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 1.3.1 Increased access to business information, knowledge and skills			
Indicator: A business education environment index			
Source: USAID SME Training Project Matrix for Uzbekistan	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		0%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks.	2001	22%	
Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy and, in September 2000 launched new activities related to IR 1.3.1. The indicator for this IR is an index based on the business education matrix that outlines the steps necessary to create increased access to business information, knowledge and skills. Because this activity is new, no Actual Score exists.	2002	41%	
	2003	60%	
	2004	80%	
	2005	100%	
	(Final) 2005	100%	
<p>The SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-4 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress.</p> <p>Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as reliable, accurate measurement tools for financial sector reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.</p> <p>Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the financial sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.</p>			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises				
Objective ID: 121-0130				
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Uzbekistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 1.3.2 More responsive financial institutions, instruments and markets				
Indicator: A Viable Financial Market Index				
Source: Financial Sector Matrices		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent		(Base)2000	N/A	
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks. Comments: In May 2000, USAID/CAR adopted a new strategy. OMT has plans to implement additional activities in Uzbekistan that fall under the new 1.3.2 IR. However, given the current economic environment in Uzbekistan, USAID/CAR will not solidify these plans. As a result, there is currently no input for this particular data table. The SO Team designed several matrices that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-4 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress. Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. It was determined that the performance indicators, and data sources for this SO are widely accepted throughout the economic sector as reliable, accurate measurement tools for financial sector reform. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation. Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the financial sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.		2001	N/A	
		2002	N/A	
		2003	N/A	
		2004	N/A	
		2005	N/A	
		(Final) 2005	N/A	

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Kazakhstan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 2.1, Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Target Institutions

Strategic Objective ID: 115-0210

Self Assessment: Meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights (20%)
	2.2 Credible Political Processes (20%)
	2.3 Politically Active Civil Society (60%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Democracy
	Regional Stability

Overall, the results for this strategic objective have been mixed. Progress in areas such as advocacy was tempered with government pressure in other spheres, such as independent media. The establishment of democracy in Kazakhstan requires, first and foremost, increasing awareness of and demand for democratic change by fostering political will and commitment to reform among both citizens and governing elites. Three intermediate results (IRs) are necessary for "strengthened democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions." These intermediate results are: 1) stronger and more sustainable civic organizations; 2) increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues; and 3) enhanced opportunities for citizen participation in governance. These three IRs serve to foster attitudinal change about what constitutes a democratic polity and how citizens and targeted institutions can together bring about democratic reforms. The immediate beneficiaries of our assistance include NGO activists, civic teachers, journalists, law students, and youth, more generally.

Key Results:

With the help of USAID grants and training, NGOs in Kazakhstan are continuing to develop strong networks, supported through more than 30 newsletters and seven associations, and are increasingly advocating for their interests. A new coalition of NGOs has formed to facilitate dialogue between the government and the NGO sector. With over 97 member organizations, as well as the support of the United Way and the U.S. embassy's Democracy Commission, this coalition has already scored some early successes. They held meetings with parliamentarians and Ministry of State Revenue officials to discuss the draft Tax Code. Government acceptance of citizen and NGO participation in decision-making was evident in this process. Early drafts of the tax code contained many elements that NGO experts considered a colossal step backwards for the NGO sector. The energetic participation of NGOs, however, resulted in several material changes to the code, thus ameliorating some of its more egregious articles. Cooperation with USAID's fiscal reform project also aided in this effort.

A USAID-supported national advocacy campaign collected over 80,000 petitions from Kazakhstani citizens in support of local government reform and publicly delivered them to the parliament in Astana. This high-profile grassroots campaign, also supported by the Eurasia Foundation, resulted in 62 one-on-one meetings with parliamentarians, the formation of a multi-party, multi-NGO working group on local self-government legislation, and the parliament's decision to publicize the draft laws. Although the law on local self-government has been criticized, the process of mobilizing citizens to force transparency on parliamentary deliberations represents a milestone in efforts to involve communities in the legislative process. Following training by USAID, the parliament conducted public hearings on tariff policy and involved the Kazakhstan Energy Association. This NGO was then included in the working group created to study the methodology for setting electricity tariffs.

Three civil-society support centers, funded by USAID, have opened and are fully functioning. Sites and partner NGOs for an additional three have been identified. These centers are managed and operated by indigenous NGOs, and provide local NGOs and other stakeholders with access to a comprehensive range of support services, including but not limited to training, internet access, grants, and technical support. The centers provide a crucial foundation for the future sustainability of Kazakhstan's NGO sector.

Consistent with a new emphasis on promoting democratic ideals among younger generations, USAID continues to support civic education in Kazakhstan. A USAID-supported civic education curriculum and textbook has been adopted by the Kazakhstani Ministry of Education and approved for use in approximately 600 profile schools in all regions of the country. The new methodologies and content of this curriculum are effective in promoting ideas related to civil society, rule of law, elections, and the role of the state in democracies among youth.

Over the past year the government held three tenders for electronic frequency licenses (as opposed to zero in 1999). Twelve independent television stations received licenses. The USAID-supported journalist's rights advocacy organization, Adil Soz ("True Word") has expanded its successful media monitoring activities to include active advocacy and legal services provision for journalists. Media assistance is closely coordinated with the Public Diplomacy Section of the U.S. embassy, which also assists independent media.

USAID assistance has helped to usher in important gender-related changes in the Kazakhstani legal environment. USAID worked to reform Kazakhstan's criminal code by successfully lobbying for the removal of the "private prosecution" of rape cases under the criminal code. Previously, it had been incumbent upon victims to take the lead in investigating rape cases and bringing them to court. Also, the Women's Bar Association established an office in Almaty to provide assistance to its members.

Performance and Prospects:

While the overall political climate in Kazakhstan shows signs of backsliding in some areas, such as religious and media freedom, the space for citizen participation and widening the role of NGOs in public life have expanded somewhat. Indeed, draft laws proposed by the Government of Kazakhstan regularly give NGOs the opportunity to demonstrate their vigilance and activism. The latest such example is the draft Media Law. The proposed changes would mandate

registration of internet sites and call in to questions the ability of independent media outlets to survive, and thus could be a serious blow to press freedom in Kazakhstan. Local NGOs, such as the journalist's rights advocacy organization, Adil Soz, as well as international actors, such as the OSCE and the U.S. embassy, have responded with an active lobbying campaign in an attempt to blunt or reverse the proposed changes. Overall, media independence has come under pressure from the government, as the authorities deploy direct legal and indirect financial means to concentrate control over, or outright ownership of major media. Some editors and journalists have lost jobs and civil cases have been brought against others. Several independent newspapers have suffered intermittent operations and closures as a result of this pressure. Despite government pressure, independent media outlets succeeded in expanding their reach this year. Channel 31, an Almaty-based independent television station, has expanded to republic-wide coverage. At least two new analytical newspapers and one new analytical television news program have appeared.

As part of a more grassroots approach, we will be establishing a presence in the northeastern city of Oskemen (Ust-Kamenogorsk). Efforts will include development of a lawyers association, a law students association, a legal information center, and a civil society resource center.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The strategy, as adopted, is being implemented. To this end, USAID will look to develop new, innovative information campaigns to educate and engage citizens in community-identified priority issues such as drug trafficking, alcohol abuse and family rights.

Other Donor Programs:

The UNDP's NGO resource center is fully functional and has been active in both facilitating contacts between donors, NGOs and each other, and in lobbying for an improved legal climate for NGOs in Kazakhstan. The UNDP is working with the USAID-supported parliamentary drafting center, although it has failed to deliver promised funding and equipment. The OSCE works with NGOs on various issues that promote democratic reform.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The American Bar Association (ABA/CEELI), Internews, the National Democratic Institute (NDI), and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) play an active role in promoting democracy in Kazakhstan. USAID funds the Soros Foundation's education reform programs, as well as Eurasia Foundation's small grant programs. Counterpart International and the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law assist local NGOs with technical assistance and sub-grants. The Initiative for Social Action and Renewal in Eurasia (ISAR) promotes Kazakhstani environmental NGOs, as well as cross-border ties among NGOs. The Academy for Educational Development (AED) coordinates participant training.

The Public Diplomacy Section of the embassy provides USAID the opportunity to nominate participants for their International Visitors program. USAID participates in the embassy's Democracy Commission Small Grants program.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions																								
Objective ID: 115-0210																								
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR																						
Result Name: SO 2.1: Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions																								
Indicator: SO 2.1: Percentage of targeted population exhibiting civic consciousness and activism																								
Source: Public opinion poll		<table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Planned</th><th>Actual</th></tr><tr><td>(Base) 2000</td><td></td><td>39.7%*</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>41%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td>43%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2003</td><td>45%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2004</td><td>46%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>(Final) 2005</td><td>48%</td><td></td></tr></table>		Year	Planned	Actual	(Base) 2000		39.7%*	2001	41%		2002	43%		2003	45%		2004	46%		(Final) 2005	48%	
Year	Planned			Actual																				
(Base) 2000				39.7%*																				
2001	41%																							
2002	43%																							
2003	45%																							
2004	46%																							
(Final) 2005	48%																							
Unit of Measure: percent																								
<p>Indicator/Description: A list of basic information questions are included in a survey to determine what percentage of targeted population exhibits increased civic consciousness and activism (as defined by percentage of citizens with civic knowledge and skills, exhibiting democratic values, and participating in political activities). Questionnaire responses are defined as positive or negative by the SO team. The mean percentage is calculated for all positive responses.</p>																								
Targeted population is defined as youth between 18 and 35 years old. Data is also disaggregated by gender.																								
Comments: * The actual data shown is for the targeted population (youth between 18-35 years old). The result for whole population in 2000 was 38.7%, which is lower than that for the targeted group. The result for women was 38%.																								

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions				
Objective ID: 115-0210				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.1.1: Stronger and more sustainable civic organizations				
Indicator: IR 2.1.1: Stronger and more sustainable civic organizations				
Source: NGO Sustainability Index		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Index Score		(Base) 1999		4.8
Indicator/Description: The democracy roundtable uses the E&E NGO Sustainability Index to assess the sustainability of the NGO sector. Roundtables consist of crosscutting focus groups of approximately 10 participants (5 donors and 5 NGOs). A seven-point scale is used (7 is worst and 1 is best).		2000	NA*	4.93
		2001	4.82	
		2002	4.73	
		2003	4.63	
		2004	4.53	
		(Final) 2005	4.43	
Comments:				
The reported score reflects an average across seven categories – legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image. On a scale of one to seven, one is an optimal score.				
The NGO Sustainability Index score for Kazakhstan increased (that is, worsened) slightly from 1999 to 2000 by 0.09 points. Concealed within this overall drop, however, was significant (0.5 points or higher) progress in the category scores for legal environment and infrastructure. Progress in these categories can at least partially be attributed to USAID-funded efforts to establish and localize a network of Civil Society Support Centers (CSSCs), and to USAID grantee ICNL’s work with the government and parliament to create a more benign legislative environment.				
*Changes by E&E in the Index methodology from 1999 to 2000 required a reassessment of target values. Therefore, current targets are projected beginning only from 2000 onwards.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions				
Objective ID: 115-0210				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.1.2: Increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues				
Indicator: LLR 2.1.2.2A: Technical quality of local non-governmental broadcast news on targeted stations				
Source: Internews		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Number		(Base) 1997		5.8
Indicator/Description: Number of points scored on a 20 point scale below, as evaluated by Internews, from a sample of non-governmental broadcast outlets, selected by Internews.		1998	10	6.7
		1999	10	9.4
		2000	12	18.7
		2001	14	
		2002	15	
		2003	17	
		2004	18	
		(Final) 2005	20	
Comments: USAID/CAR presents in this table data from a proxy indicator on the quality of news in Kazakhstan. In future R4s, the Mission intends to substitute this proxy indicator with the Media Sustainability Index (MSI), a tool that would evaluate several key aspects of a media system (e.g., legal protections; regulation; quality of journalism; plurality of information sources, etc.). E&E/DGSR has not yet completed the index. The completion date for the MSI is not yet known; until such time, USAID/CAR will use this LLR 2.1.2.2A indicator. Technical Quality of News 1 use a tripod to shoot 2 little or no zooms, panoramas; good framing, don’t show microphone in picture 3 good sound; use microphone 4 good limited use of stand-ups 5 always use natural noise 6 short integrated sound bites from at least 2 interviews 7 make video and audio correspond 8 don’t use same video twice 9 variety of b-roll 10 observe logical sequence in editing, lack of abrupt cuts 11 short(1-3 mins) concentrated information 12 little commntry, mostly facts; neutrality, several points of view 13 information of piece, applicability to local events 14 “freshness” of information 15 logical beginning and end and sequencing of story 16 originality in theme, shooting, editing, composition 17 normal, accessible language; good diction 18 make story personal 19 news is predominantly not about official gov’t action or crime 20 number of min of video news on air per week * Targets will be revised to reflect new methodology				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions				
Objective ID: 115-0210				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.1.3: Enhanced Opportunities for Citizen Participation in Governance				
Indicator: IR 2.1.3: Scorecard of public access to meetings and records of legislative proceedings at all levels				
Source: Cross-cutting focus groups				
Unit of Measure: Percent		Year	Planned	Actual
<p>Indicator/Description: A scorecard will be calculated, based upon the following criteria: a) do citizens have access to records of public meetings; b) are citizens able to find out who or what group is responsible for particular areas and decisions; c) are citizens able to obtain voting records of MPs; d) are citizens granted access to meetings of the parliament; e) are citizens granted access to committee meetings; f) are committee meetings, public hearings, town hall meetings, and other forums for citizens’ participation open to the independent media; g) are open committee meetings, public hearings, town hall meetings, and other forums for citizens’ participation held frequently</p> <p>Each of these criteria should be scored from 0 to 5 (0 – never, 5 – always). The score is the mean for all elements converted to a percentage.</p> <p>Comments: For the most part, citizens do not have access to records of meetings in the Parliament. Legally, they are able to find out who or what group is responsible for particular areas and decisions; however, according to the panel, there is limited effort from the citizens’ side to do this. Moreover, even deputies have difficulties in obtaining voting records. There have been several cases when deputies actively work with their constituencies and/or receive numerous calls on particular issues. In general, the panel felt that it is almost impossible for an ordinary citizen to have an access to meetings of the parliament. It was noted that citizens do not actively attempt to have access. In their defenses, NGO representatives noted that some NGOs do not have the funds to go to Astana and be present at meetings. At times, even deputies not on that particular committee cannot attend the committee meeting without registering first. The lack of physical space in the parliament building was cited as one of the factor limiting access to the committee meetings. Regarding press access in general, plenary and committee meetings are not always open to the press -- usually depending on deputies’ willingness to be transparent on certain issues. Media is invited when deputies want to lobby a particular law. Participants also noted that the quality of journalists accredited with the Parliament remains low. At the local level, it seems easier to obtain such information from maslikhats. Since maslikhats work at the local level, meetings of maslikhat are more accessible. A few panelists scored maslikhats separately for certain aspects, noting significantly greater access at the local level. In general, citizens are not granted access to committee meetings.</p>	(Base) 2000		42%	
	2001	45%		
	2002	47%		
	2003	50%		
	2004	52%		
	(Final) 2005	55%		

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 2.1, Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Target Institutions

Strategic Objective ID: 116-0210

Self Assessment: Not meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights (20%)
	2.2 Credible Political Processes (20%)
	2.3 Politically Active Civil Society (60%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Democracy
	Regional Stability

Performance of this strategic objective was hampered in 2000 by government actions associated with the parliamentary and presidential elections and the highly negative political environment that accompanied the elections. The establishment of democracy in Kyrgyzstan requires an increase in the popular demand for change by fostering political will and commitment to reform among both citizens and governing elites. Three intermediate results (IRs) are necessary for "strengthened democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions". These IRs are 1) stronger and more sustainable civic organizations; 2) increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues; and 3) enhanced opportunities for citizen participation in governance. These IRs serve to foster attitudinal change about what constitutes a democracy and how citizens and targeted institutions can together bring about democratic reforms. Immediate customers include NGO activists, civic teachers, journalists, law students and youth, more generally.

Key Results:

While overall progress was limited this year, some results did nonetheless materialize despite concerted government efforts to ensure that the election results reinforced the current political power structure. Of particular note were public demonstrations in the cities of Talas and Bishkek following the parliamentary elections and in Dzhalsal-Abad following the presidential election. Demonstrations of this magnitude represented a heretofore unseen political activism in a usually complacent populace. Other results included the fielding of 2,500 and 1,500 domestic monitors for the parliamentary and presidential elections, respectively; the opening of two new civil society support centers outside of the capital, complementing the existing four centers; public hearings in parliament; and the successful defense of journalists' rights in court.

After the problematic parliamentary elections in February and March 2000, USAID, with U.S. embassy agreement, significantly scaled back assistance to the Central Election Commission. USAID resources were redirected towards non-governmental efforts—media monitoring, international and domestic election monitoring, and voter education. NGOs continued to be very

active and were quite successful, particularly at the local level, in promoting their advocacy efforts.

Through most of 2000, the parliament was preoccupied with the elections and their aftermath; nonetheless, parliamentarians initiated efforts to hold hearings on various topics, including tobacco legislation, taxes, media and NGOs. USAID assistance was particularly important in the success of the hearing on tobacco legislation, which looked much like a Congressional hearing in the United States. Witnesses from the government, NGOs, and business provided written and oral testimony, and parliamentarians incisively questioned the witnesses. The hearing was covered by the press.

A district court in southern Kyrgyzstan struck down a city court's ruling that sentenced a prominent journalist to two years in prison for libel. Under the Kyrgyz criminal code, the journalist was convicted for criticizing a judge's decision on an election dispute between two candidates and reporting on rumors of an alleged bribe taken by the judge. The severity of the city court ruling shocked the public. Hundreds of citizens sent letters condemning the ruling to President Akaev. A Kyrgyz lawyer, funded through a USAID project, along with numerous journalists and local non-governmental organizations, several of which had been trained by USAID, supported the journalist through the appeals process. Five weeks after the initial ruling, the court supported free speech and released the journalist. The repeal of the conviction set a precedent for future cases with similar charges to protect journalists and the media. The outpouring of support and demand for a reversal of the ruling is an indication of the energy that could be brought to bear for democratization in Kyrgyzstan.

Performance and Prospects:

The political barriers to participation, the harassment and obstruction of opposition candidate campaigns, the lack of impartiality displayed by the courts, and the manipulation of election results during the 2000 parliamentary and presidential elections were significant disappointments following the considerable progress that was made in electoral law reform in 1999. The problems associated with the elections negatively affected the environment for development of NGOs, other civic organizations, and independent media as well. A government orchestrated campaign to discredit one of Kyrgyzstan's leading democracy-oriented NGOs, the Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, polarized the NGO community and created obstacles to the Coalition's domestic election monitoring and national advocacy activities. Another major disappointment in 2000 was the independent media's silence and the high level of self-censorship throughout the presidential elections. Prior to the presidential elections, the media in Kyrgyzstan was one of the most vibrant and outspoken in Central Asia. The activism of civil society, evidenced by demonstrations and hunger strikes, and the technical improvements in the conduct of elections at the polling station level, such as significant drops in family and proxy voting, only slightly tempered the otherwise negative election environment in 2000. With the culmination of the election cycle, it is hoped that political tensions will ease and the political space will open up for greater independent expression.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

With the culmination of the election cycle, election-related assistance has ended. In consultation with the U.S. embassy, post-election priorities include emphasizing work in the regions,

particularly in the southern part of the country, fostering dialogue between NGOs and local governments, civic education, and women's civic literacy and activism. USAID will also look to develop new, innovative information programs aimed at educating and engaging citizens in community identified priority issues.

Other Donor Programs:

Civil society development is a multi-donor effort in Kyrgyzstan. The UNDP, UNHCR, OSCE/ODIHR, INTRAC, and the Soros Foundation all support local NGOs with small grants. UNHCR and the European Union are co-funding civil society support centers. In cooperation with USAID, the EU also supports efforts to strengthen a legal media defense fund. Legal assistance to rural communities in southern Kyrgyzstan is co-financed by the Swiss Government and USAID. The UNDP Gender Bureau provides women's programming and the Soros Foundation funds civic education and education reform programs.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Several USAID-funded U.S. PVOs such as the American Bar Association/CEELI, Internews, the National Democratic Institute (NDI), the Eurasia Foundation, and the International Foundation for Election System (IFES) are playing a role in promoting democracy in Kyrgyzstan. Counterpart International and the International Center for Not-for-profit Law, which together form the Counterpart Consortium, also participate in local NGO development. The Academy for Educational Development (AED) coordinates participant training.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions				
Objective ID: 116-0210				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: SO 2.1: Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions				
Indicator: SO 2.1: Percentage of targeted population exhibiting civic consciousness and activism				
Source: Public opinion poll		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: percent		(Base) 2000		40.4%
Indicator/Description: A list of basic information questions are included in a survey to determine what percentage of targeted population exhibits increased civic consciousness and activism (as defined by percentage of citizens with civic knowledge and skills, exhibiting democratic values, and participating in political activities). Questionnaire responses are defined as positive or negative by the SO team. The mean percentage is calculated for all positive responses.		2001	42%	
		2002	44%	
		2003	45%	
		2004	47%	
		(Final) 2005	48%	
Targeted population is defined as youth between 18 and 35 years old. Data is also disaggregated by gender.				
Comments: The actual data is for the targeted population (youth between 18-35 years old). The result for whole population in 2000 was 39.4%, which is lower than that for the targeted group. The result for women was 38.6%.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions				
Objective ID: 116-0210				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.1.1: Stronger and more sustainable civic organizations				
Indicator: IR 2.1.1: Stronger and more sustainable civic organizations				
Source: NGO Sustainability Index				
Unit of Measure: Number		Year	Planned	Actual
Indicator/Description: The democracy roundtable uses the E&E NGO Sustainability Index to assess the sustainability of the NGO sector. Roundtables consist of crosscutting focus groups of approximately 10 participants (5 donors and 5 NGOs).		(Base)1999		4.3
		2000	NA*	4.33
		2001	4.24	
		2002	4.18	
		2003	4.10	
		2004	4.03	
		(Final) 2005	3.95	
		Comments: The reported score reflects an average across seven categories – legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image. On a scale of one to seven, one is an optimal score. The overall NGO Sustainability Index score for Kyrgyzstan was unchanged from 1999 to 2000. Nestled within this continuity, however, was significant progress (as defined by an improvement of 0.5 or more points in dimension rating) in the “infrastructure” field. Progress in this category can at least partially be attributed to USAID-funded efforts to establish and localize a network of Civil Society Support Centers (CSSCs). Unfortunately, this progress in expanding infrastructural support for the Kyrgyz NGO sector was counterbalanced by regression in the legal environment and public image of NGOs, as evidenced by the rise in these categories’ dimension ratings by 0.8 and 0.5 points, respectively, over the past year. While no obvious explanation suggests itself for this retrenchment, the fact that the past year’s parliamentary and presidential elections has politicized the NGO sector in Kyrgyzstan, thus accounting for at least some of this change. *Changes by E&E in the Index methodology from 1999 to 2000 required a reassessment of target values. Therefore, current targets are projected beginning only from 2000 onwards.		

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions			
Objective ID: 116-0210			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 2.1.2: Increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues			
Indicator: LLR 2.1.2.2A: Technical quality of local non-governmental broadcast news on targeted stations			
Source: Internews	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Number	(Base)1997		5.8
Indicator/Description: Number of points scored on a 20 point scale below, as evaluated by Internews, from a sample of non-governmental broadcast outlets, selected by Internews.	1998	7	6.3
	1999	9	9.7
	2000	11	18.6
	2001	13	
	2002	15	
	2003	17	
	2004	19	
	(Final) 2005	20	
Comments: USAID/CAR presents in this table data from a proxy indicator on the quality of news in Kyrgyzstan. In future R4s, the Mission intends to substitute this proxy indicator with the Media Sustainability Index (MSI), a tool that would evaluate several key aspects of a media system (e.g., legal protections; regulation; quality of journalism; plurality of information sources, etc.). E&E/DGSR has not yet completed the index. The completion date for the MSI is not yet known; until such time, USAID/CAR will use the LLR 2.1.2.2A indicator.			
Technical Quality of News			
1 use a tripod to shoot			
2 little or no zooms, panoramas; good framing, don't show microphone in picture			
3 good sound; use microphone			
4 good limited use of stand-ups			
5 always use natural noise			
6 short integrated sound bites from at least 2 interviews			
7 make video and audio correspond			
8 don't use same video twice			
9 variety of b-roll			
10 observe logical sequence in editing, lack of abrupt cuts			
11 short(1-3 mins) concentrated information			
12 little commntry, mostly facts; neutrality, several points of view			
13 information of piece, applicability to local events			
14 "freshness" of information			
15 logical beginning and end and sequencing of story			
16 originality in theme, shooting, editing, composition			
17 normal, accessible language; good diction			
18 make story personal			
19 news is predominantly not about official gov't action or crime			
20 number of min of video news on air per week			
* Targets will be revised to reflect new methodology			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions				
Objective ID: 116-0210				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.1.3: Enhanced Opportunities for Citizen Participation in Governance				
Indicator: IR 2.1.3: Scorecard of public access to meetings and records of legislative proceedings at all levels				
Source: Cross-cutting focus groups		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent		(Base)2000		68%
Indicator/Description: A scorecard will be calculated, based upon the following criteria: a) do citizens have access to records of public meetings; b) are citizens able to find out who or what group is responsible for particular areas and decisions; c) are citizens able to obtain voting records of MPs; d) are citizens granted access to meetings of the parliament; e) are citizens granted access to committee meetings; f) are committee meetings, public hearings, town hall meetings, and other forums for citizens' participation open to the independent media; g) are open committee meetings, public hearings, town hall meetings, and other forums for citizens' participation held frequently		2001	69%	
		2002	70%	
		2003	71%	
		2004	72%	
		(Final) 2005	73%	
Each of these criteria are scored from 0 to 5 (0 – never, 5 – always). The score is the mean of all elements converted to a percentage.				
Comments: Though legislation and regulations do not restrict public access to records of meetings, procedures and practices, however do. NGOs and parliamentarians noted the difficulties in getting access into the parliament building itself, given the need for special passes and registration of visitors. Increasingly, committees and sub-committees are beginning to hold public hearings with non-governmental input from NGOs, experts, and businesses. Parliamentarians cited the value of USAID assistance in contributing to the increased and improved use of public hearings. For the most part, panelists indicated their satisfaction with press access to the legislative process; however, they noted the need for more independent press coverage. It was noted that access at the local level, in general, citizen access is greater, though there is need for improvement.				

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Tajikistan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 2.1, Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Target Institutions

Strategic Objective ID: 119-0210

Self Assessment: Meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights (15%)
	2.3 Politically Active Civil Society (60%)
	2.4 Accountable Government Institutions (25%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Democracy
	Regional Stability

Overall, performance of this new strategic objective has been promising. The establishment of democracy in Tajikistan requires informing people of the possibilities available to them and increasing the popular demand for change by fostering political will and commitment to reform among both citizens and governing elites. This assistance is closely linked to the process of conflict reconciliation and prevention in Tajikistan. Three intermediate results (IRs) are necessary for "strengthened democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions"; these IRs are: 1) stronger and more sustainable civic organizations; 2) increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues; and 3) enhanced opportunities for citizen participation in governance. These IRs serve to foster attitudinal change about what constitutes a democratic polity and how citizens and targeted institutions can together bring about democratic reforms. The immediate customers of our assistance are NGO activists, journalists, media technical staff, parliamentarians, legal professionals, law students, and the communities, which they serve.

Key Results:

Broadcast and print media outlets continue to grow in Tajikistan. Three new stations received broadcasting licenses this fall. These are the first licenses to be granted by the State Committee on TV and Radio Broadcasting in over two years, and the first issued under the committee's new chairman appointed to the post in late June. Over the past year, the National Association of Independent Mass Media in Tajikistan (NANSMIT) has grown considerably as an advocacy organization with regional affiliates, now amounting to 27 member organizations. NANSMIT has been active in distributing information on media rights and, with Eurasia Foundation funding, published the first issue of its monthly bulletin "Mass Media and Law" in June 2000.

A draft law on information, an attempt to regulate the internet and licenses for internet providers, was rejected by the Tajik executive branch and returned to the government. This was, in part, a result of comments by USAID, NANSMIT, and other organizations with internet programs. The directors of 13 commercial television stations in Leninobod region and the Penjakent area signed

the Khujand Journalists' Charter, modeled after the Moscow Charter. In signing this document, the directors agreed to abide by ethical principles in their professional activities.

With USAID support, the Ministry of Justice in Tajikistan approved the registration of the League of Student Lawyers (LSL), the first ever association of its kind in the country. Members of the League will undergo training on community outreach programs, Street Law programs, and the establishment of legal clinics within law faculties in Dushanbe and Khujand.

Over 40 parliamentarians discussed the role of parliament and its members, coalition building in post-election environments, legislative drafting, ethics and constituent outreach at a USAID-sponsored workshop. As a result, the parliamentarians requested that USAID help them organize and conduct public hearings on topics such as drug trafficking and health care reform.

Performance and Prospects:

By the end of 2000, the security situation had stabilized to permit progress in democracy activities. Leading up to the February parliamentary elections, several debates between political parties and candidates were held in various parts of Tajikistan, many of them televised. Candidate forums were also convened around the country with approximately 15,000 people attending. Notwithstanding these positive developments, the February parliamentary elections did not meet international standards. With support from USAID, along with other international organizations such as the OSCE, continued periodic dialogue among various political parties bodes well for further progress preventing conflict in the future.

Though NGOs continue to be challenged by issues of organizational capacity, financial sustainability, and poverty in Tajikistan, they are increasingly active, most notably outside of the capital, Dushanbe. Many NGOs have transitioned from service provision/humanitarian aid to lobbying and advocacy at both a national and local level. Government authorities are increasingly receptive to NGOs' participation and contributions, as was the case with comments provided by NANSMIT regarding the draft law on information as noted above. NGOs have also been actively involved in drafting the new NGO law in Tajikistan. If passed as drafted, it will be the most advanced in the region.

Six civil society resource centers, supported by USAID, have opened in Tajikistan, five of which are located in the regions. The resource centers, managed and operated by indigenous NGOs, serve as public forums for training, advising on NGO organizational issues, discussing community issues, and providing internet access and other services to the community.

Gender issues over the past year have gained more prominence in Tajikistan. As noted in the 1999 UNDP *National Status Report on Gender in Tajikistan*, "the transition period in Tajikistan did not eliminate the existing gender inequality, but rather contributed to its aggravation." Community leaders in Tajikistan cite problems of increased women's participation in drug trafficking, unemployment and substance abuse among young men, and mounting societal pressures on the family. The civil society community is struggling to address some of these problems through information and awareness campaigns. To build upon these efforts, a task force, consisting of local NGOs, international organizations, and government representatives,

was created to address gender issues. During the next fiscal year, USAID intends to implement activities in support of gender equality and empowerment among both men and women.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

If the security situation worsens in Tajikistan, USAID will readjust its assistance to primarily focus on civil society and training activities. USAID's civil society activities are implemented primarily through experienced local staff who would not be significantly affected - in the short term - by the loss of expatriate staff. USAID will also seek appropriate and flexible approaches (e.g., training of Tajik trainers that will take in neighboring countries) to building a cadre of local trainers capable of effectively providing training on key subjects.

Other Donor Programs:

The Commission for National Reconciliation mandate has expired and the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) is no longer operating in Tajikistan. USAID works closely with and co-sponsors joint media and constitutional reform activities with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The State Department's Public Affairs Section is also providing exchange opportunities and grants through the International Visitor's program and the Democracy Commission, respectively. The Open Society Institute will collaborate with USAID on future civic education activities. UNHCR provides additional financial support for USAID-supported NGO resource centers throughout the country. USAID and UNDP are jointly implementing a parliamentary assistance program. Other donors, including various UN agencies, are also involved in a variety of activities that promote democracy and the peace efforts.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Several USAID-funded American NGOs, such as the American Bar Association/CEELI, Internews, and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), are playing a role in promoting democracy and the peace effort in Tajikistan. Counterpart International, and the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, which together form the Counterpart Consortium, promotes the development of local NGOs. The Initiative for Social Action and Renewal in Eurasia (ISAR) promotes the development of local environmental NGOs. The Eurasia Foundation has made subgrants to support NGO training. The Academy for Educational Development (AED) coordinates participant training.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions				
Objective ID: 119-0210				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name:				
Indicator: SO 2.1: Percentage of targeted population exhibiting civic consciousness and activism.				
Source: SO 2.1: Survey by a private polling company.		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent		(Base) 2000		39.9%*
<p>Indicator/Description: A list of basic information questions are included in a survey to determine what percentage of targeted population exhibits increased civic consciousness and activism (as defined by percentage of citizens with civic knowledge and skills, exhibiting democratic values, and participating in political activities). Questionnaire responses are defined as positive or negative by the SO team. The mean percentage is calculated for all positive responses.</p> <p>Targeted population is defined as youth between 18 and 35 years old. Data is also disaggregated by gender.</p>		2001	41%	
		2002	43%	
		2003	44%	
		2004	45%	
		(Final) 2005	47%	
Comments:				
The result for whole population in 2000 was 40.9%. The result for women was 38.5%.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions			
Objective ID: 119-0210			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 2.1.1: Stronger and more sustainable civic organizations			
Indicator: IR 2.1.1: NGO Sustainability Index			
Source: Cross-cutting focus groups	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Number	(Base)1999		6.1
Indicator/Description: The democracy roundtable uses the E&E NGO Sustainability Index to assess the sustainability of the NGO sector. Roundtables consist of crosscutting focus groups of approximately 10 participants (5 donors and 5 NGOs).	2000	NA*	4.73
	2001	4.68	
	2002	4.64	
	2003	4.60	
	2004	4.55	
Comments: The reported score reflects an average across seven categories – legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image. On a scale of one to seven, one is an optimal score. The NGO Sustainability Index dimension rating for Tajikistan dropped sharply from 1999 to 2000, indicating strong improvement in the country’s NGO sector. All seven categories registered progress, ranging from an improvement of 1.0 point (on a scale of 1 to 7) in the “financial viability” category, to 1.8 points on the “infrastructure” axis. USAID-sponsored efforts to establish and localize a network of Civil Society Support Centers (CSSCs) have accelerated in the past year, accounting for at least part of the increase. While the overall pattern of improvement makes empirical sense – given the economic realities of the region, one would expect, for example, “financial viability” to improve at a slower rate than, say, public image or infrastructure development – the magnitude of the improvement in Tajikistan’s Index scores raises questions about the data. The largest year-on-year change – negative or positive – registered for any category in either Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, or Kyrgyzstan was 0.8 points. Methodological issues beyond the scope of our data collection effort may account for the unusually high jumps in scores in Tajikistan. First, the focus groups convened for the survey change from year to year, meaning that the numerical scores generated will necessarily reflect, to some extent, the vagaries of participants’ individual experiences, biases, etc. Second, the Index scores categories, but these indicators are themselves amalgamations of scores on multiple sub-categories. There is often considerable, statistically-significant standard deviation across sub-categories and across respondents, thus leading to sometimes counterintuitive overall scores. This double-amalgamation across multiple respondents and multiple sub-categories makes for a volatile data point that is vulnerable to participants with little or no exposure to international norms or other neighboring countries’ experiences. Tajik NGOs tend to be young, relatively inexperienced, and isolated, and thus fall into this category. *Changes by E&E in the Index methodology from 1999 to 2000 required a reassessment of target values. Therefore, current targets are projected beginning only from 2000 onwards.	(Final) 2005	4.51	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions			
Objective ID: 119-0210			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 2.1.2: Increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues			
Indicator: LLR 2.1.2.2A: Technical quality of local non-governmental broadcast news on targeted stations			
Source: Internews	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Number	(Base)1997		5.0
Indicator/Description: Number of points scored on a 20 point scale below, as evaluated by Internews, from a sample of non-governmental broadcast outlets, selected by Internews.	1998	7	8.3
	1999	9	8.9
	2000	11	19
	2001	13	
	2002	15	
	2003	17	
	2004	19	
	(Final) 2005	20	
Comments: USAID/CAR presents in this table data from a proxy indicator on the quality of news in Tajikistan. In future R4s, the Mission intends to substitute this proxy indicator with the Media Sustainability Index (MSI), a tool that would evaluate several key aspects of a media system (e.g., legal protections; regulation; quality of journalism; plurality of information sources, etc.). E&E/DGSR has not yet completed the index. The completion date for the MSI is not yet known; until such time, USAID/CAR will use the LLR 2.1.2.2A indicator.			
Technical Quality of News 1 use a tripod to shoot 2 little or no zooms, panoramas; good framing, don't show microphone in picture 3 good sound; use microphone 4 good limited use of stand-ups 5 always use natural noise 6 short integrated sound bites from at least 2 interviews 7 make video and audio correspond 8 don't use same video twice 9 variety of b-roll 10 observe logical sequence in editing, lack of abrupt cuts 11 short(1-3 mins) concentrated information 12 little commntry, mostly facts; neutrality, several points of view 13 information of piece, applicability to local events 14 "freshness" of information 15 logical beginning and end and sequencing of story 16 originality in theme, shooting, editing, composition 17 normal, accessible language; good diction 18 make story personal 19 news is predominantly not about official gov't action or crime 20 number of min of video news on air per week * Targets will be revised to reflect new methodology			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions				
Objective ID: 119-0210				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.1.3: Enhanced Opportunities for Citizen Participation in Governance				
Indicator: IR 2.1.3: Scorecard of public access to meetings and records of legislative proceedings at all levels				
Source: S.O. 2.1 extended team (USAID staff and implementing partners) Unit of Measure: Percentage Indicator/Description: A scorecard will be calculated, based upon the following criteria: a) do citizens have access to records of public meetings; b) are citizens able to find out who or what group is responsible for particular areas and decisions; c) are citizens able to obtain voting records of MPs; d) are citizens granted access to meetings of the parliament; e) are citizens granted access to committee meetings; f) are committee meetings, public hearings, town hall meetings, and other forums for citizens' participation open to the independent media; g) are open committee meetings, public hearings, town hall meetings, and other forums for citizens' participation held frequently Each of these criteria should be scored from 0 to 5 (0 – never, 5 – always). The mean for all elements will be calculated and converted to a percentage. Comments: Baseline data and targets for this new indicator should be available by April 2001, dependent on security travel restrictions being lifted.		Year	Planned	Actual
		(Base)1999		
		2000		
		2001		
		2002		
		2003		
		2004		
		(Final) 2004		

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Turkmenistan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 2.1, Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Targeted Institutions

Strategic Objective ID: 120-0210

Self Assessment: Not meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	2.3 Politically Active Civil Society (100%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Democracy
	Regional Stability

The performance of activities funded under this strategic objective was constrained by the actions of the Government of Turkmenistan and the strictly controlled political environment. Democratic culture in Turkmenistan will require, first and foremost, government receptiveness to reforms and increased popular demand for reform among both citizens and governing elites. The degree to which this can currently be done in Turkmenistan is extremely limited. Three intermediate results (IRs) are necessary for "strengthened democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions". These IRs are 1) stronger and more sustainable civic organizations; 2) increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues (limited to support for civic organizations and law libraries); and 3) enhanced opportunities for citizen participation in governance. (The final IR is limited to improving NGO legislation and supporting social partnerships between NGOs and local governments). These three intermediate results serve to foster attitudinal change about what constitutes a democracy and how citizens and targeted institutions can together bring about democratic reforms. The immediate customers of our assistance are NGO activists, law students, and the communities, which they serve.

Key Results:

Reform in Turkmenistan remains difficult and discouraging, nowhere more so than in building a democratic society. Work is possible only because of the willingness of local counterparts to take risks and seek assistance and cooperation with international organizations. Their generally positive feedback on USAID-funded programs is hopeful. NGOs face increasing pressure from the government, which is suspicious of and resists civil society development. Registration remains one of the biggest challenges for the development of nascent civic organizations and only a dozen or so organizations have been registered during the past two years. Most of these are sport clubs or groups organized under quazi-NGOs, holdovers from the Soviet times. Given the registration constraint, Turkmen NGOs have become innovative in obtaining legal status. Recently several organizations have been registered as cooperatives. This gives them most of the rights afforded to NGO and allows the organization to accumulate a financial surplus. The lack of formal status, however, gives government authorities a ready-made reason to close down any of these organizations at any time.

Despite these challenges, NGOs in Turkmenistan have made a few small advances. A law student association has been formed at the Turkmen National University. Almost half of the law students enrolled at the university are now members of this club. *Adalat*, the name of this association, has elected officers and has formed a committee structure. The club participated in the Central Asian Moot Court competition held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, in August 2000, and one of the club's teams won first place for best-written arguments and second place overall. A law library, accessible to the public, is being established at the University.

Several environmental NGOs discussed environmental aspects of Turkmenistan's newly adopted rules and regulations regarding oil and gas operations with government officials and representatives of Turkmen and international oil and gas concerns at a USAID-sponsored seminar in August 2000. Wide media coverage of a gathering with environmental NGOs and transnational corporations (TNCs) in the Caspian Region, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, helped deliver the message that environmental NGOs in the Caspian Region have an important role to play in tracking and monitoring the work of oil and gas companies.

A focus on development of civic organizations through people's involvement in community-based projects has resulted in expansion of community water user groups in Dashaguz Vellayat to include 43 community water committees, and has directly resulted in 13,234 people ensuring that they regularly receive clean drinking water. A health education campaign conducted by an NGO in Uchgen has led to a dramatic reduction in the cases of diarrhea, hepatitis, and worms. Through USAID support, the number of local independent NGOs receiving free internet and e-mail access has doubled to 80.

The Public Diplomacy Section complements USAID's work. Public Diplomacy supports NGO activists by funding education and culture exchange programs that include many NGO and community leaders and providing short-term training courses for internet access for participants of U.S. government training through the Internet Access and Training Program (IATP). USAID actively participates in the small grants program of the Democracy Commission and nominates participants for the International Visitors program.

Performance and Prospects:

The government continues to tighten its grip on Turkmen society. It blocks civil society activities, strictly controls the media, discourages educational innovation and tramples citizens' human and religious rights. At present, the Committee for National Security (KNB) actively restricts NGO activity, especially when NGOs' work attracts the attention and presence of international organizations. This negatively influences the attitudes of regional (velayat) and district (etrap) level officials towards NGOs. In October 2000, a conference organized by local NGOs in the city of Turkmenbashi attracted attention and funds from the international community, including USAID, as well as participation of local government representatives. After the conference, all participants were interrogated by the KNB.

USAID will continue to encourage the development of civic organizations with a focus on the local level and within traditional communities outside the capital city of Ashgabad. The ways that we render assistance, however, will be reconsidered based upon political trends in the country. The government has not allowed Counterpart Consortium – a key USAID partner, to

open a civil society resource center in the Lebap velayat. It may, however, be possible to partner with an existing organization.

USAID will continue to conduct dialogue with the Turkmen National Institute of Democracy and Human Rights and the Ministry of Justice on how to improve the legal environment for local NGOs and international organizations. While it is difficult to predict when the NGO law will be drafted, there is a preliminary agreement with the institute to include USAID in the review of the draft Law on International Organizations.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In light of continuing pressure from the government on both international and local non-governmental organizations, we must review and reconsider how we approach the implementation of our activities. USAID will consider alternative ways of assisting NGOs and alternatives to establishing new civil society resource centers in the regions, while continuing to honor our commitment to the government of keeping it informed about ongoing NGO activities.

Other Donor Programs:

Other donors working in the democracy sector are the OSCE, the UN Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, and the British Embassy. Several other embassies (*i.e.*, New Zealand) and international agencies (*i.e.*, Canadian International Development Agency) which do not have a permanent presence in Turkmenistan, provide small amounts of assistance to grass roots civic organizations, frequently through USAID-funded grantees.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Presently, USAID funds a number of American NGOs to pursue and cultivate civil society development. Counterpart Consortium, a project of Counterpart International, assists in the development of nascent civic organizations. The Initiative for Social Action and Renewal in Eurasia (ISAR), assists the development of local environmental NGOs. The American Bar Association/Central and East European Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI) works with the law student association and is setting up a legal information center. The Eurasia Foundation provides assistance to registered NGOs. The Academy for Educational Development (AED) coordinates participant training.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions				
Objective ID: 120-0210				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Turkmenistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.1.1: Stronger and More Sustainable Civic Organizations				
Indicator: IR 2.1.1: NGO Sustainability Index				
Source: Cross-cutting focus groups in each country		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Number		1999		6.6
Indicator/Description: The democracy roundtable uses the E&E NGO Sustainability Index to assess the sustainability of the NGO sector. Roundtables consist of crosscutting focus groups of approximately 10 participants (5 donors and 5 NGOs). A seven-point scale is used (7 is worst and 1 is best).		(Base)2000	N/A*	5.4**
		2001	5.35	
		2002	5.34	
		2003	5.29	
		2004	5.25	
		2005 (final)	5.20	
Comments:				
*Changes by E&E in the Index methodology from 1999 to 2000 required a reassessment of target values. Therefore, current targets are projected beginning only from 2000 onwards.				
** Several factors resulted in a rapid increase in the Turkmenistan NGO Sustainability Index, which does not reflect the general trends of the civil society development. First, the focus groups convened changed in composition from the previous year, with the result that the numerical scores necessarily reflected, to some extent, the vagaries of participants' individual experiences, biases, etc. Importantly, local NGO representatives were included in the focus group. Second, the Index scores categories, but these scores are themselves amalgamations of scores on multiple sub-categories. There was often considerable, statistically significant standard deviation across sub-categories and across respondents, thus leading to sometimes-counterintuitive overall category scores. This double-amalgamation across multiple respondents and multiple sub-categories makes for a volatile data point that is vulnerable to participants with little or no exposure to international norms or other neighboring countries' experiences. In Turkmenistan, local NGO activists have less knowledge of international standards or NGO activity in other neighboring countries, and thus their assessment of the situation is generally more positive than that of international observers. The inclusion of local NGO activists this year thus led to a radical jump in scores from 1999. From FY2000 and onward, USAID intends to preserve consistency in methodology of data collection and participants of the crosscutting groups, to capture trends more accurately.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions				
Objective ID: 120-0210				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Turkmenistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.1.2: Increased Availability of Information on Civic Rights and Domestic Public Issues				
Indicator: IR 2.1.2B: Number of students participating in civic education programs.				
Source: ABA/CEELI data		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Number		(Base) 2000		20
Indicator/Description: Calculated will be the number of students who received USAID/CAR civic education classes in a given academic year. Students comprise pre-school to tertiary. In Turkmenistan, this will only include law students. Data is disaggregated by gender (total/female).		2001	100	
		2002	120	
		2003	140	
		2004	160	
		2005	180	
Comments:		(Final) 2005	180	

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Uzbekistan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 2.1, Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Targeted Institutions

Strategic Objective ID: 122-0210

Self Assessment: Meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights (20%) 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society (80%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Democracy Regional Stability

The performance of this strategic objective, which takes a long-term approach to building a foundation for democracy, was generally positive. The establishment of democracy in Uzbekistan requires, first and foremost, increasing awareness of and demand for democratic change by fostering political will and commitment to reform among both citizens and governing elites. Three intermediate results are necessary for "strengthened democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions." These results are: 1) stronger and more sustainable civic organizations; 2) increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues; and 3) enhanced opportunities for citizen participation in governance. These three intermediate results serve to foster attitudinal change about what constitutes a democratic polity and how citizens and targeted institutions can together bring about democratic reforms. The immediate beneficiaries of our assistance include NGO activists, civic teachers, journalists, law students, and women and youth, more generally.

Key Results:

Notwithstanding continuing authoritarianism and lack of reform, there is a range of positive results under this strategic objective. USAID's emphasis on social-partnerships and civil society-government dialogue is fostering growing government cooperation at the local level, allowing for NGO participation in decision-making. In Nukus, for example, a local NGO worked with a local neighborhood community to install a water-pump for the community. Due to collaborative efforts between citizens and a local NGO in Kokand, a local councilman was forced from his position because he did not officially reside in the community. Such cooperation has helped Uzbekistan's civic organizations become more involved in traditional communities, become better at negotiating with local government, as well as building constituency through proven responsiveness and reliability. Due to successful collaboration, work with neighborhood councils (mahallas) will expand to three other regions in the next year.

Assistance to more than 30 non-state television stations has improved the quality of reporting on community issues. Investigative reporting has resulted in increased accountability of local

officials. A report by a non-state TV station in the Ferghana Valley detailed the lack of gas and water in a village. The story was reported to the parliament in Tashkent and as a result this village now has both utilities. Independent investigative television journalism in Angren forced the mayor to shut down a nursery school due to high incidence of tuberculosis. Authorities in Tashkent closed two non-state TV stations (Aloka TV in Gulistan and ALC-TV in Urgench) in 1999 for highly critical reporting; the former reopened in 2000 and the latter station unsuccessfully appealed its closure to local courts.

USAID activities in judicial and legal reform have far exceeded expectations. As a result of USAID-funded training and association building, the Uzbekistan Association of Judges influenced and gained broad sponsorship for the passage of significant judicial reform legislation in 2000. The Association has also worked on modifications to the criminal justice system to make it adversarial, reducing the omnipotent power of prosecutors as well as increasing the independence of the courts from the executive branch of government.

Regional women's coalitions are emerging as a result of legal literacy workshops by local trainers through USAID's women's legal rights initiative. Women are working with government women's committee officials to increase public awareness of domestic violence and early marriage. With USAID support the government women's committee worked with women's NGOs to develop and implement the "Beijing+5 platform" for Uzbekistani women, marking the first official collaboration between women's NGOs and the national government.

Performance and Prospects:

Despite setbacks in civic education and media, USAID has made significant progress in civil society development, as noted above. The number of NGOs effectively cooperating with local government increased and NGOs are emerging for the first time in rural areas. Increasing government repression, however, targeted towards opposition, religious and human rights groups, limit the scope and potential of democracy assistance to Uzbekistan. USAID's civil society activity will be increasingly focused on the regions and rural areas. Civil society support centers are anticipated to open in Urgench, Andijon, and Samarkand.

A progressive 1999 Law on Non-Commercial, Non-Governmental Organizations has yet to be fully implemented by regional ministry of justice officials. Lack of implementation caused confusion among NGOs that wish to register and often slowed the registration process. Many regional officials continue to use the old Soviet law on associations to register organizations instead of the new law. Future USAID assistance will focus on development of a new law on foundations as well as on implementation of the 1999 law. USAID will continue to work on a new Law on Associations, which, if adopted, will complement the current law and facilitate its implementation.

Limitations and censorship in the media has caused USAID to search for alternative means of information dissemination. For example, a recently established environmental public advocacy center provides information to citizens on environmental law and water quality issues. USAID-sponsored NGOs, working with a non-state TV station in Kokand, produced talk shows and public service announcements on community issues.

Due to direct pressure by the Government of Uzbekistan, a planned civic education high-school textbook for the semi-autonomous republic of Karakalpakstan did not come to fruition as planned.

USAID will work to increase men's participation in the women's legal rights program. A new program developing advocacy abilities of Uzbekistan's human rights defenders will commence this year.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID will develop new information activities that will include professional journalism development and public information campaigns. Assistance may be expanded to include print media, in addition to the support provided to independent television and radio.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID, with embassy guidance, is the major donor working in the democracy field. Programs managed by other U.S. government agencies, such as the Democracy Commission, are closely coordinated with those of USAID. The Open Society Institute, Konrad Adenauer Foundation, OSCE/ODHIR, and the UN Development Program (UNDP) also provide assistance. In addition, UNHCR is co-funding civil society support centers in conjunction with USAID-financed Counterpart Consortium.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Several USAID-funded U.S. PVOs such as Internews, the American Bar Association/CEELI, and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), are playing a role in promoting democracy in Uzbekistan. In addition, Counterpart International and the International Center for Non-for-Profit Law, which together form the Counterpart Consortium, and Winrock International promote local NGO development in Uzbekistan. The Eurasia Foundation has made small sub-grants to support independent media and NGOs. The Initiative for Social Action and Renewal in Eurasia (ISAR) assists in the development of local environmental NGOs, and the Academy for Educational Development (AED) coordinates participant training.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions					
Objective ID: 122-0210					
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Uzbekistan – USAID/CAR			
Result Name: Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions					
Indicator: Percentage of targeted population exhibiting civic consciousness and activism					
Source: Public opinion poll		Year		Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percentage		(Base) 2000			39.4%
Indicator/Description: A list of basic information questions are included in a survey to determine what percentage of targeted population exhibits increased civic consciousness and activism (as defined by percentage of citizens with civic knowledge and skills, exhibiting democratic values, and participating in political activities). Questionnaire responses are defined as positive or negative by the SO team. The mean percentage is calculated for all positive responses.		2001		41%	
		2002		42%	
		2003		44%	
		2004		45%	
		(Final) 2005		46%	
Targeted population is defined as youth between 18 and 35 years old. Data is also disaggregated by gender.					
Comments: The result for the entire population in 2000 was 40%. The result for women was 38.7%.					

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions				
Objective ID: 122-0210				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Uzbekistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.1.1 Stronger and more sustainable civic organizations				
Indicator: IR 2.1.1 Stronger and more sustainable civic organizations				
Source: NGO Sustainability Index				
Unit of Measure: Index Score		Year	Planned	Actual
Indicator/Description: The democracy roundtable uses the E&E NGO Sustainability Index to assess the sustainability of the NGO sector. Roundtables consist of crosscutting focus groups of approximately 10 participants (5 donors and 5 NGOs). A seven-point scale is used (7 is worst and 1 is best).		(Base)1999		5.3
		2000	NA*	5.43
		2001	5.37	
		2002	5.32	
		2003	5.25	
		2004	5.19	
		(Final) 2005	5.12	
Comments:				
The reported score reflects an average across seven categories – legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image. On a scale of one to seven, one is an optimal score.				
The overall NGO Sustainability Index score for Uzbekistan registered a slight deterioration from 1999 to 2000 of 0.13 points. Nested within this slight overall decline, however, was significant progress (as defined by a 0.5 or more point change in score) in the “legal environment” category. Progress in this category can at least partially be attributed to USAID-funded efforts to lobby for better enforcement of a new NGO law, and to educate government officials as to the legal rights and status of NGOs in Uzbekistan. According to the NGO Sustainability Index, however, the advocacy capacity and infrastructure of the Uzbekistani NGO sector experienced significant deterioration over the past year. While no immediate explanation suggests itself for this retrenchment, the increasingly authoritarian political environment in Uzbekistan likely accounts for difficulties in local NGOs’ ability and willingness to engage in advocacy.				
*Changes by E&E in the Index methodology from 1999 to 2000 required a reassessment of target values. Therefore, current targets are projected beginning only from 2000 onwards.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions				
Objective ID: 115-0210				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Uzbekistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.1.2 Increased availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues				
Indicator: LLR 2.1.2.2A Technical quality of local non-governmental broadcast news on targeted stations				
Source: Internews		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Number		(Base)1997		11.2
Indicator/Description: Number of points scored on a 20 point scale below, as evaluated by Internews, from a sample of non-governmental broadcast outlets, selected by Internews.		1998	11.2	12
		1999	12	11
		2000	14	16
		2001	14.5	
		2002	15	
		2003	15.5	
		2004	16	
Comments: USAID/CAR presents in this table data from a proxy indicator on the quality of news in Uzbekistan. In future R4s, the Mission intends to substitute this proxy indicator with the Media Sustainability Index (MSI), a tool that would evaluate several key aspects of a media system (e.g., legal protections; regulation; quality of journalism; plurality of information sources, etc.). E&E/DGSR has not yet completed the index. The completion date for the MSI is not yet known; until such time, USAID/CAR will use the LLR 2.1.2.2A indicator.		(Final) 2005	17	
Technical Quality of News				
1 use a tripod to shoot				
2 little or no zooms, panoramas; good framing, don’t show microphone in picture				
3 good sound; use microphone				
4 good limited use of stand-ups				
5 always use natural noise				
6 short integrated sound bites from at least 2 interviews				
7 make video and audio correspond				
8 don’t use same video twice				
9 variety of b-roll				
10 observe logical sequence in editing, lack of abrupt cuts				
11 short(1-3 mins) concentrated information				
12 little commntry, mostly facts; neutrality, several points of view				
13 information of piece, applicability to local events				
14 “freshness” of information				
15 logical beginning and end and sequencing of story				
16 originality in theme, shooting, editing, composition				
17 normal, accessible language; good diction				
18 make story personal				
19 news is predominantly not about official gov’t action or crime				
20 number of min of video news on air per week				
* Targets will be revised to reflect new methodology				

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Kazakhstan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 3.2, Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations

Strategic Objective ID: 115-0320

Self Assessment: Meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	4.2 Infant and Child Health/Nutrition (30%)
	4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced (35%)
	4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced (35%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Humanitarian Assistance
	Population
	Health

USAID is helping to build an effective, affordable, and sustainable primary health care (PHC) system, that meets the health needs of families and prevents and treats infectious diseases (ID). Health professionals are being re-trained to provide quality health care by upgrading clinical and laboratory skills to better diagnose, treat and prevent illness, including infectious diseases, such as acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS and hepatitis. One of USAID's major efforts is assisting Kazakhstan to implement the World Health Organization (WHO)-recommended Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) program to treat TB.

In 2000, USAID made good progress. This SO has four intermediate results (IRs): 1) select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities; 2) improved quality of health care including infectious diseases and maternal and child health; 3) improved use of health care resources for primary health care; and 4) improved legislative, regulatory and policy framework. The primary beneficiaries are health professionals working in PHC and ID. The ultimate customers are users of these health services, who are predominantly women and children.

Key Results:

USAID has made considerable success on two key indicators. At the heart of the program are well-trained family doctors, as an alternative to a variety of unconnected specialists for each family member and each disease. According to the 1999 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 37% of Kazakhstani women report that a family group practice is their usual source of health care. Considering that family practices did not even exist a few years ago, and that their creation is largely due to USAID efforts, this indicates that our program is having a major impact on the shape of the health system in Kazakhstan.

The mortality rate for tuberculosis in 1999 declined by more than 20%, a remarkable achievement in the fight against a deadly and growing infectious disease. Mortality decreased

because of the government's strong support for the TB DOTS program of the WHO, which is implemented by USAID. Morbidity from TB increased in Kazakhstan in 1999. This was sad but not unexpected news, and is probably more a reflection of our efforts in developing a reliable and functional surveillance system than an actual rise in infection. Through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) training, a core group of ID/ epidemiology professionals titled "The Central Asian Epidemiology Network (CAR EPI NET)" was established. The main functions of CAR EPI NET are epidemiology information exchange, strengthening capacity for surveillance and outbreak investigation, as well as training of trainers.

USAID supported a DHS to provide a wealth of information about health. At a highly publicized national seminar, survey results were presented based on interviews with 4,800 women and 1,440 men. One of the most important and most controversial pieces of data was the infant mortality rate, which DHS estimates at 55/1,000, double the Agency for Health Affairs estimate. USAID hosted a second day to the national seminar to allow public health specialists, government officials, and national and international organizations to discuss the methodological and clinical issues associated with infant mortality. The agency agreed to pilot the use of the international definition in two regions of Kazakhstan. This agreement was unexpected, and welcomed by both the local doctors from the oblasts and international health organizations.

An important component of USAID's reform efforts involves allowing clients a greater measure of informed choice about their health care. Clients are able to choose their family doctor, rather than following the standard Soviet practice of assigning each person a doctor. People appreciate the measure of control it gives over a highly personal health care decision. In 2000, in several major cities -- including Semipalatinsk, Kokshetau and Pavlodar, clients were given this choice, in some cases over the objections of local health authorities, as a result of public pressure.

Another important mechanism for providing citizens in Kazakhstan with clear and objective information about health is the Reproductive Health Hotline operating in 11 major Kazakhstani cities. The hotline provides confidential and reliable information by phone to clients who call the toll-free number for advice. In 2000, the hotline was expanded to Temertau, the city in Kazakhstan with over 1,500 HIV-positive case and epidemic levels of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Responsibility for the operation of the hotline was given to the Kazakhstan Reproductive Health Association, a non-governmental organization (NGO) that will assume ownership for the hotline and make it an integral part of its ongoing scope of work.

Information about health was improved at the national and health systems levels. In 2000, the CDC-supported electronic surveillance case management system for tuberculosis, called TBESCM, became fully operational. TBESCM will now allow TB experts and policy makers to rapidly analyze trends and patterns in the incidence of TB.

Considerable progress was made in 2000 on quality of care. Treatment guidelines and protocols in Kazakhstan in need of revision, based upon scientific evidence of effectiveness. However, modifying them requires significant support from senior medical personnel in government, training institutions and research organizations. As a result of an evidence-based medicine workshop, senior scientists will work on selected national guidelines over the next two years.

Levels of reported STIs increased in Kazakhstan a hundred-fold over the past decade. To begin to deal with this increasing and dangerous morbidity, USAID, in conjunction with WHO and UNAIDS initiated a 6-month pilot program in one region to use the WHO-developed Syndromic Management approach for diagnosing and treating STIs. Family doctors now understand this method, and assumed responsibility for a set of illnesses normally treated only by specialists. The positive results of the pilot included a 60% increase in the detection and treatment of gonorrhea. These activities to improve diagnosis and treatment of STIs are especially important for women, in whom most STIs are asymptomatic, and therefore often undetected.

USAID has made efforts to involve medical educators in the issues of health reform. Planning for the future medical workforce – its size, composition and functions- was the subject of a high-level regional meeting of rectors of medical schools. Rectors discussed the issues, facilitated by deans of medical schools and chairs of family practice programs from the U.S. The rectors formed a working group to continue to address these issues in a regional context.

Performance and Prospects:

Overall, USAID's performance was strong. USAID is planning to initiate work on TB in prisons in 2001. With support from the USAID/Global Infectious Disease team, WHO will place a regional advisor on TB in Kazakhstan.

HIV/AIDS continues to increase at a rapid rate in Kazakhstan, mostly among IV drug users, although the total number of HIV cases (1,122) remains small by international standards. The probability for expansion of the epidemic is increased by the existence of illicit drug trafficking, commercial sex work, rapidly rising rates of STIs, amid a general lack of knowledge about the virus. In 2001, with the benefit of additional funds, USAID will develop its program on HIV prevention through a behavioral risk assessment, followed by condom social marketing, a high-level regional conference, prevention interventions with high-risk groups, and much-needed information campaigns at the community level.

Possible Adjustments to Plan:

The leadership of the Agency for Health Affairs continues to change frequently. Because the current chairman does not support our TB DOTS, we may need to modify our program slightly. This may slow progress in tuberculosis control at the policy level. However, we do not anticipate that this will affect planned oblast-level implementation of TB DOTS. The U.S. ambassador, USAID, WHO, World Bank, other donors and many of our local partners are collaboratively pressing the GOK not to make seriously harmful changes to the successful TB DOTS program.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank has a large health sector reform loan. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) procures contraceptives for the public sector. DFID supports family doctor training.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

All of our regional projects are headquartered in Kazakhstan, and very active. They include Abt Associates/ZdravPlus, American International Health Alliance (AIHA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Counterpart Consortium, and Project Hope.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations				
Objective ID: 115 –0320 Kaz SO 3.2 Health				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: This is an SO-level indicator.				
Indicator: % of sputum smear positive tuberculosis (TB) patients cured through Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) approach in target areas.				
Source: Agency for Health Affairs		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: percent		(Base) 1999		83.1%
Indicator/Description: Cure rate (CR, %) is the number of TB patients who are cured as a result of DOTS treatment plus patients that completed treatment divided by total number of TB smear positive patients minus number of deaths. <div>Cured + Treatment Completed</div> <div>CR= -----x 100 % =</div> <div>Total Smear Positive - Death Cases</div> <div>4,895 + 463 ----- = 83.1%</div> <div>6,765 –316</div> DOTS is considered effective in treatment sites if at least 85% of patients are cured. (For recently established DOTS programs, it can be lower, e.g. 75%.)		2000	85%	
		2001	85%	
		2002	86%	
		2003	87%	
		(Final) 2004	87%	
Comments: In Kazakhstan, 21 sites reported cure data. Cure can only be determined upon completion of treatment, a period lasting from 12 to 15 months. The data reported here represent the time period of January 1999 to December 1999, in which 6,765 total smear positive patients entered treatment. Of these, 4,895 were cured (patients who were became smear-negative proved by two smear analysis by the end of treatment), 463 completed treatment (clinically recovered but had only one negative smear because of various reasons, e.g. unable to produce sputum), and 316 cases of deaths (patients who died of any cause during the course of treatment). Note: Other treatment outcomes which are not explicitly presented in the cure rate calculation, are 585 cases of treatment failure (patients who remain or again become smear-positive at five months or later during the course of treatment), and 228 cases of interrupted treatment or defaults (patients whose treatment was interrupted for 2 months or more).				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations				
Objective ID: 115-0320 Kaz SO 3.2 Health				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 3.2.4 Improved legislative and policy framework				
Indicator: Rating of overall policy reform environment in relation to key reforms at the pilot oblast and/or national level.				
Source: Panel assessment based on information from oblast health departments, oblast health financing authorities, Agency for Health Affairs/Ministries of Health		Year	Planned	Actual
		(Base) 1999		3
		2000	3	2.6
		2001	*	
		2002	*	
		2003	*	
		2004	*	
		(Final) 2004		
Unit of Measure: Score				
Indicator/Description: A panel of USAID/CAR staff, implementers and others will conduct a policy environment review. The panel will rate overall policy reform environment by means of a 5-point Likert Scale (ranging from “no progress in a health reform area” = 1 to “sustainable reform at the national level” = 5) to score each key reform area. Key reform scores will be summed and the result divided by the number of key reform areas to produce an average score representing the policy environment.				
The key reforms are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary health care (PHC) practices decree enforced• PHC practices enrollment system in place• Provider payment systems and health insurance decrees established• Provider management systems in place• Health care facility rationalization plans formulated, including work force planning• Clinical protocols introduced• Family practice/infectious disease curricula implemented• Health sector non-governmental organization (NGO) recommendations adopted.				
Comments: The Panel’s verbal assessment was: “Dynamic policy environment with frequent changes in leadership at the Agency for Health Affairs ”				
*This will be the last year to report on this indicator, though the panel review of the policy environment will be continued, albeit in a modified form including a changed scoring approach and an expanded panel that includes government counterparts.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations			
Objective ID: 115-0320 Kaz SO3.2 Health			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: LLR 3.2.1.3 Select populations are enrolled in primary health care (PHC) practices			
Indicator: % of national population enrolled in PHC practices			
Source: Enrollment data bases from health information systems and national population statistics	Year	Planned	Actual
	(Base) 2000		14%
Unit of Measure: %	2001	*	
Indicator/Description: All the people enrolled in PHC data bases in all pilot sites compared with the national population.	2002	*	
	2003	*	
	2004	*	
	(Final) 2004		
Comments: The total enrolled population in PHC is 2,178,947 compared to a national population of 14,896,000. Enrolled populations reside in 2 oblasts (states), East Kazakhstan and Karaganda. Expansion efforts continue within Karaganda Oblast and are being extended to 3 additional oblasts.			
Note that PHC practices exist in other regions but have not benefited from USAID-funded training and World Bank investment as the pilot sites have.			
*This indicator will not be used to report results for 2001. Instead, an indicator at the strategic objective level will replace it. Baseline and targets will be established by May 2001.			
The current indicator was selected for reporting because data for the SO level indicator, developed under a strategy approved six months ago, is not yet available. Further, this indicator could reasonably be expected to contribute to the accomplishment of the SO level indicator as people must first be enrolled in newly constituted PHC practices before they can utilize the health care services provided.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations			
Objective ID: 115-0320 Kaz SO3.2 Health			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 3.2.3 Improved use of health care resources for primary health care (PHC)			
Indicator: % of total national population provided PHC under a capitated rate payment system			
Source: Oblast health finance authorities and national population statistics	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: percent	(Base) 2000		19%
Indicator/Description: Capitated rate or per capita rate is a payment set by the government to provide a specific package of PHC services for each individual enrolled in a PHC practice. The measure is a composite also comprised of other elements including distribution of payment without chapters (i.e. no required line item amounts); weighting with sex and age adjusters (to account for differences in usage among different age and sex groups); and pooling of funds at the oblast level (which produces an amount of funding large enough to manage the risk of unusual or unexpected health costs among the covered population.) This composite measure represents several elements of resource use in PHC: efficiency because per capita funding covers the enrolled person rather than paying for numbers of visits; flexibility because PHC practices can use their government-provided funds for the needs they deem most important; equity because women, children and the aged make more visits to PHC than young adults and men; effectiveness because pooling funds at a population level smaller than the oblast will be insufficient to manage unexpected or unusual health care costs.	2001	*	
	2002	*	
	2003	*	
	2004	*	
	(Final) 2004		
Comments: In Kazakhstan, an estimated 2,856,504 people are served by PHC practices covered by the composite indicator, per capita rate payment, compared with the national population of 14,896,000. At present, age and sex adjusters are universally lacking, so no population is yet covered by all elements of the composite construction – per capita rate payment. As this indicator uses a composite scoring system, many more than 2,856,504 persons are served by PHC practices that have at least 3 of the components comprising the per capita rate payment indicator. *This indicator will not be used to report results for FY01. Instead, an indicator from the new performance monitoring plan will replace it. Baseline and targets will be established by May 2001.			

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 3.2, Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations

Strategic Objective ID: 116-0320

Self Assessment: Exceeding expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	4.2 Infant and Child Health/ Nutrition (30%) 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced (35%) 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced (35%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Humanitarian Assistance Population Health

USAID is helping to build an effective, affordable, and sustainable primary health care (PHC) system that meets the health needs of families and prevents and treats infectious diseases (ID). Health professionals are being re-trained to provide quality health care by upgrading clinical and laboratory skills to better diagnose, treat and prevent illness, including infectious diseases, such as acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS and hepatitis.

In 2000, USAID made great strides in this area. One third of the population is enrolled in Primary Health Care Practices, people are satisfied with services and the entire health system is rapidly being restructured to achieve a system the country can afford and that meets the needs of the people. This SO has four intermediate results (IRs): 1) select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities; 2) improved quality of health care including infectious diseases and maternal and child health; 3) improved use of health care resources for primary health care; and 4) improved legislative, regulatory and policy framework. The primary beneficiaries are health professionals working in PHC and ID. The ultimate customers are users of these health services, who are predominantly women and children.

Key Results:

After six years of assistance, USAID continues to achieve outstanding results. Exercising rights and responsibilities are themes that excite people in Kyrgyzstan who are participating in the changes in their health care system. Approximately one million citizens of the capital, Bishkek and Chui Oblast exercised their right to choose their doctors through USAID-supported re-enrollment campaigns in late 2000. One satisfied client, a woman with a new baby, said, “A very good doctor looked after my older children. It is very good that we can choose our doctor. I will enroll in the Primary Health Care Practice to have the same doctor for my baby.”

The Ministry of Health (MOH) is supporting citizens’ rights to information as well as their right to comment on programs affecting them. USAID assisted the MOH to develop a national public

awareness campaign to inform the public about the next phase of health reform and to get people involved in the process. For example, the population was educated about a new benefits package that identifies those essential services that the Government of Kyrgyzstan (GOKG) plans to provide without cost. Public comment was critical because the draft package listed services that the GOKG can realistically provide, rather than the universal free services that have been decreed but that have not been free in years.

People in Kyrgyzstan are also becoming accustomed to receiving health information from their family doctors and nurses. In a recent Public Satisfaction Survey in one state where USAID is actively working, 70% of respondents noticed improved health promotion work, 83% found an increase in the scope of services available to them in PHC and 61% noted improvement in the quality of services after family doctors were retrained and passed accreditation exams. Overall, 91% were satisfied with the services they received.

Updated training of health care personnel contributes to improved quality. More than 1,400 physicians have completed a 2-year standard family medicine training program this year, passed exams and been state-certified as family doctors, most of who are women. This year, the Family Medicine Training Center launched a one-year residency program with 14 post-graduate students. Through partnership activities, USAID assisted the Kyrgyzstan State Medical Academy to create new departments in health management and higher nursing education.

USAID initiated its efforts to improve the health care delivery system in Issyk-Kul Oblast six years ago, and the process is now well-advanced, including extensive training on acute respiratory infection (ARI) and control of diarrheal diseases, accompanied by monitoring of performance. For the first time in 10 years, ARI has dropped from first to second place as a cause of infant mortality, a trend that will be observed to determine whether it is sustained over time.

USAID assisted the government to obtain hepatitis B vaccine. This will enable the GOKG to decrease the levels of acute, chronic and fatal liver diseases by stopping transmission of hepatitis B to infants. USAID continues to support strengthening of the National Infectious Disease Reference Laboratory and three sentinel surveillance sites that were established for disease specific surveillance, vaccination program monitoring and viral hepatitis control in Kyrgyzstan. This laboratory has received authority from the Ministry of Health to license oblast level infectious disease diagnostic laboratories of the country to ensure the quality of the laboratory work. Through CDC-supported training, a core group of infectious disease professionals titled “The Central Asian Epidemiology Network (CAR EPI NET)” was established, strengthening capacity for surveillance and outbreak investigation, as well as training of trainers activities.

The GOKG continues to be a pioneer in health reform among the Newly Independent States. In the area of health finance, massive restructuring is taking place. At the state level, the Oblast (State) Health Department has been abolished. Health purchaser and health provider functions have been split, with the Health Insurance Fund as the purchaser and the newly created Oblast (State) Merged General Hospital as the provider. The Merged General Hospital will incorporate specialty hospitals into its administrative structure as well as its physical plant as hospital departments where feasible. This change has great potential to increase efficiency and decrease administrative and facility operating costs by eliminating duplication. In addition, two pilot

budget projects are underway to create a single payer system by merging budget and health insurance funds into a single pool to allow greater flexibility to the purchaser in buying services.

At the national level, the Health Information Center has replaced the Health Statistics Department and been merged under the Health Insurance Fund so that health information systems are now tied to provider payment systems. This financial connection gives providers an incentive to submit good data that can be used for payments, health statistics, quality assurance, research and monitoring and evaluation. Other developments include an outpatient drug benefit being tested as part of the new proposed health benefits package. If successful, this could make drugs more accessible at the PHC level and decrease the motivation to hospitalize solely to obtain free drugs.

Performance and Prospects:

The GOKG is far ahead of other countries in the region and further progress is anticipated. In 2001, with the benefit of additional funds, USAID will develop its program on HIV prevention with a behavioral risk assessment, condom social marketing, a high-level regional conference, a pilot project to explore STI treatment approaches using the World Health Organization (WHO)-developed Syndromic Management approach, prevention interventions with high-risk groups and much-needed information campaigns at the community level.

Regarding TB control, WHO and the World Bank have taken the lead. However, after initial promising results, TB mortality increased from 18.4 per 100,000 in 1998 to 21.3 in 1999. From discussions with donors and the GOKG, as well as results of USAID-supported laboratory monitoring visits, USAID has agreed to significantly increase support for the TB Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Due to a high level of indebtedness, the World Bank Health II loan start date is uncertain and could lead to delays in key procurements, infrastructure development and technical assistance. USAID planned expansion of improved PHC to South Kyrgyzstan could be affected. Political will and support for change could be eroded, particularly in the area of restructuring of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Services and in rationalizing the tertiary facilities in Bishkek.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank and Asian Development Bank in Kyrgyzstan have large health sector loans, specifically on health sector reform. WHO and GTZ are active on TB control and Integrated Management of Childhood Illness programs. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) supports the GOKG in vaccine procurement. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) procures contraceptives for the public sector.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Implementing partners include Abt Associates/ZdravPlus, American International Health Alliance (AIHA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Counterpart Consortium, and Project Hope.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations				
Objective ID: 116–0320 Kyr SO 3.2 Health				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 3.2.2 Improved quality of health care including infectious diseases and maternal and child health.				
Indicator: % of sputum smear positive tuberculosis (TB) patients cured through Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) approach in pilot sites.				
Source: Ministry of Health		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: percent		(Base) 1999		83.7%
<p>Indicator/Description: Cure rate (CR) is the number of TB patients who are cured (PC) as a result of DOTS treatment plus patients that completed treatment (CT) divided by total number of TB smear positive patients (TNP) minus number of deaths (ND).</p> <p>PC + CT</p> <p>CR= ----- x 100 %</p> <p>TNP – ND</p> <p>968 + 57</p> <p>= ----- = 83.7%</p> <p>1,263 – 38</p> <p>DOTS is considered effective in treatment sites if at least 85% of patients are cured. (For recently established DOTS programs, it can be lower, e.g. 75%.)</p>		2000	85%	
		2001	85%	
		2002	85%	
		2003	85%	
		(Final) 2004	87%	
<p>Comments: In Kyrgyzstan, 8 sites reported cure data. Cure can only be determined upon completion of treatment, a period lasting from 12 to 15 months. The data reported here represent the time period of January 1999 to December 1999, in which 1,263 total smear positive patients entered treatment. Of these, 968 were cured (patients who became smear-negative proved by two smear analysis by the end of treatment), 57 completed treatment (clinically recovered but had only one negative smear because of various reasons, e.g. unable to produce sputum), and 38 cases of deaths (patients who died of any cause during the course of treatment).</p> <p>Note: Other treatment outcomes which are not explicitly presented in the cure rate calculation, are 48 cases of treatment failure (patients who remain or again become smear-positive at five months or later during the course of treatment), and 43 cases of interrupted treatment or defaults (patients whose treatment was interrupted for 2 months or more).</p>				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations				
Objective ID: 116-0320 Kyr SO 3.2 Health				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 3.2.4 Improved legislative and policy framework				
Indicator: Rating of overall policy reform environment in relation to key reforms at the pilot oblast and/or national level.				
Source: Panel assessment based on information from oblast health departments, oblast health financing authorities, Agency for Health Affairs/Ministries of Health		Year	Planned	Actual
		(Base) 1999		4
		2000	4	4.5
		2001	*	
		2002	*	
		2003	*	
		2004	*	
		(Final) 2004		
Unit of Measure: score				
Indicator/Description: A panel of USAID/CAR staff, implementers and others will conduct a policy environment review. The panel will rate overall policy reform environment by means of a 5-point Likert Scale (ranging from “no progress in a health reform area” = 1 to “sustainable reform at the national level” = 5) to score each key reform area. Key reform scores will be summed and the result divided by the number of key reform areas to produce a composite score representing the policy environment.				
The key reforms are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary health care (PHC) practices decree enforced• PHC practices enrollment system in place• Provider payment systems and health insurance decrees established• Provider management systems in place• Health care facility rationalization plans formulated, including work force planning• Clinical protocols introduced• Family practice/infectious disease curricula implemented• Health sector non-governmental organization (NGO) recommendations adopted.				
Comments: Panel verbal assessment: “Continued excellent progress, maintaining the gains of the past”				
*This will be the last year to report on this indicator, though the panel review of the policy environment will be continued, albeit in a modified form including a changed scoring approach and an expanded panel that includes government counterparts.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations			
Objective ID: 116-0320 Kyr SO3.2 Health			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: LLR 3.2.1.3 Select populations are enrolled in primary health care (PHC) practices			
Indicator: % of national population enrolled in PHC practices			
Source: Enrollment data bases from health information systems and national population statistics	Year	Planned	Actual
	(Base) 2000		32%
Unit of Measure: %	2001	*	
Indicator/Description: All the people enrolled in PHC data bases in all pilot sites compared with the national population.	2002	*	
	2003	*	
Comments: The total enrolled population in PHC is 1,563,385 compared to a national population of 4,830,100. Enrolled populations reside in 2 oblasts (states), Issyk Kul and Chui, and the capital city, Bishkek. Expansion to the remaining 5 oblasts of Kyrgyzstan is currently in progress.	2004	*	
	(Final) 2004		
Note that PHC practices exist in other regions but have not benefited from USAID-funded training and World Bank investment as the pilot sites have.			
*This indicator will not be used to report results for 2001. Instead, an indicator at the strategic objective level will replace it. Baseline and targets will be established by May 2001.			
The current indicator was selected for reporting because data for the SO level indicator, developed under a strategy approved six months ago, is not yet available. Further, this indicator could reasonably be expected to contribute to the accomplishment of the SO level indicator as people must first be enrolled in newly constituted PHC practices before they can utilize the health care services provided.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations			
Objective ID: 116-0320 Kyr SO3.2 Health			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 3.2.3 Improved use of health care resources for primary health care (PHC)			
Indicator: % of total national population provided PHC under a capitated rate payment system			
Source: Oblast health finance authorities and national population statistics	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: percent	(Base) 2000		33%
Indicator/Description: Capitated rate or per capita rate is a payment set by the government to provide a specific package of PHC services for each individual enrolled in a PHC practice. The measure is a composite also comprised of other elements including distribution of payment without chapters (i.e. no required line item amounts); weighting with sex and age adjusters (to account for differences in usage among different age and sex groups); and pooling of funds at the oblast level (which produces an amount of funding large enough to manage the risk of unusual or unexpected health costs among the covered population.)	2001	*	
	2002	*	
	2003	*	
	2004	*	
	(Final) 2004		
<p>This composite measure represents several elements of resource use in PHC: efficiency because per capita funding covers the enrolled person rather than paying for numbers of visits; flexibility because PHC practices can use their government-provided funds for the needs they deem most important; equity because women, children and the aged make more visits to PHC than young adults and men; effectiveness because pooling funds at a population level smaller than the oblast will be insufficient to manage unexpected or unusual health care costs.</p>			
Comments: In Kyrgyzstan, an estimated 1,593,887 people are served by PHC practices covered by the composite indicator, per capita rate payment, compared with the national population of 4,830,100.			
<p>At present, age and sex adjusters are universally lacking, so no population is yet covered by all elements of the composite construction – per capita rate payment. As this indicator uses a composite scoring system, many more than 1,593,887 persons are served by PHC practices that have at least 3 of the components comprising the per capita rate payment indicator.</p>			
<p>*This indicator will not be used to report results for FY01. Instead, an indicator from the new performance monitoring plan will replace it. Baseline and targets will be established by May 2001.</p>			

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Tajikistan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 3.2, Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations

Strategic Objective ID: 119-0320

Self Assessment: Annual performance assessment unavailable

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	4.2 Infant and Child Health/ Nutrition (30%)
	4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced (35%)
	4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced (35%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Humanitarian Assistance
	Population
	Health

USAID is helping to build an effective, affordable, and sustainable primary health care (PHC) system, that meets the health needs of families and prevents and treats infectious diseases (ID). Health professionals are being re-trained to provide quality health care by upgrading clinical and laboratory skills to better diagnose, treat and prevent illness, including infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis (TB), malaria, hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

In 2000, USAID began laying the foundations for work in Tajikistan, moving from almost exclusively humanitarian assistance towards a development strategy. This SO is achieved through four intermediate results: 1) select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities; 2) improved quality of health care including infectious diseases and maternal and child health; 3) improved use of health care resources for primary health care; and 4) improved legislative, regulatory and policy framework. The primary beneficiaries are health professionals working in PHC and infectious diseases. The ultimate customers are users of these health services, who are predominantly women and children.

Key results:

USAID only initiated activities under this SO in late 2000, and only one of the activities was pre-existing in Tajikistan. Therefore, it is too early to expect results. The initial start-up phase, however, has been encouraging. USAID funded eight implementing partners to transfer technical knowledge and skills within the primary health care sphere. Some activities are components of larger, region-wide initiatives in primary health care development and infectious disease control and prevention. Others are Tajikistan-specific, addressing areas such as malaria and malnutrition.

USAID supports a partnership between Boulder Community Hospital in Colorado and the Republican Training Center for Family Medicine in Dushanbe. Over the past year, 200 Tajik physicians and 160 nurses were trained in emergency medical management and are now able to

provide first-line emergency care throughout a large portion of the country. Overwhelmingly, nurses in Tajikistan are women, although increasingly men are applying to the profession.

Upgrading the skills of nurses is especially important in Tajikistan where 70% of the population is rural-based and 97% of the country is mountainous and geographically cut off from urban health centers. In most cases, nurses and midwives are the first and only health care providers available to the rural population. In close collaboration with the World Health Organization, USAID has trained nurse trainers in educational principles and nursing practice. A nursing center at the Post Graduate Institute is being developed and will be the focus for retraining and reforms of nursing nation-wide. A continuing education workshop for 200 Tajik physicians covering numerous topics in family practice and general medicine provided a rare opportunity for clinicians to obtain updated clinical information and knowledge.

USAID has launched its regional TB control program in Tajikistan, joining WHO in a joint TB assessment. As a result, three pilot sites will be established to diagnose and treat TB according to the Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) strategy.

Through CDC-supported training, a core group of infectious diseases/epidemiology professionals titled “The Central Asia Epidemiology Network” (CAR EPI NET) has been established, strengthening capacity for surveillance and outbreak investigation, as well as training of trainers.

USAID is supporting the WHO “Roll Back Malaria” initiative. Thirty districts in Tajikistan are known to have mosquitoes carrying the potentially fatal *Plasmodium falciparum* strain of malaria. As opposed to the more common type of malaria, which produces fever and chills but is rarely fatal, *P. falciparum* produces a fever that rises steadily till the victim loses consciousness, suffers brain damage and dies. Training activities have begun with more than 200 PHC clinicians and laboratory technicians to improve their skills in malaria prevention, control, and diagnosis.

In the Khatlon Oblast (state) near the Afghanistan border, the refugee population is increasing. Malnutrition is a growing problem, especially among children under age five. USAID is supporting growth monitoring of children to identify and treat those who are malnourished. Additionally, PHC staff from 100 rural ambulatory facilities are upgrading their skills and knowledge in reproductive health. Provision of antenatal kits for these health facilities ensures that newly acquired skills can be used to benefit women and children in the region.

Performance and Prospects:

Over the past year, USAID has begun to build a health program through the mission’s wider regional strategy for health. Numerous new activities concentrating on reproductive health/family planning, infectious disease control and prevention, and retraining of family physicians and nurses are now in place and lay the groundwork for USAID to play a key role in the provision of much needed technical assistance within the health sector in the near-term.

Implementing partners are highly qualified and motivated. In the Khatlon Oblast their monthly coordination meetings provide a forum for updates on health status and technical issues facing the primary health care system and health providers. Such meetings also ensure a coordinated assistance strategy, a prerequisite for overcoming the health-related problems facing women and

children nation-wide. Additionally, USAID-funded grantees attend biweekly health policy coordination meetings in Dushanbe, chaired by WHO, to develop and advocate national plans of action, such as increasing access and quality of preventive health services, training of health workers, and reorientation of the existing services towards WHO-recommended case management of STIs, TB, and malaria patients.

Tajik officials are delighted with USAID's expansion of health activities. The Director of the Tropical Disease Institute stated, "I would like to thank USAID for helping us at this critical time. Funding in malaria control has greatly diminished. Without USAID's support, we would run the risk of witnessing malaria rise to epidemic proportions." The Deputy Director of the GOT Health Reform Task Force, the Somoni Group, said, "We are relying on USAID's assistance in family medicine retraining. Health care has to be provided at the community level. People have to have access to quality services. Your program will help us achieve this."

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The risk of security breakdown continues in Tajikistan and it the greatest threat to maintaining successful activities that will lead to development.

Other Donor Programs:

WHO, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank are key donors working on the national health-sector reform effort. The World Bank has initiated the design of phase two of its Primary Health Care Project. UNICEF provides support in areas of safe motherhood, immunization and prevention of anemia. WHO is also working on surveillance and infectious disease control, including TB and malaria, and on pharmaceutical rationalization. The European Union funds activities in drought relief.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

American International Health Alliance (AIHA) has been the primary USAID grantee in Tajikistan with its partnership between Boulder Community Hospital in Colorado and the Republican Training Center for Family Medicine. In 2000, USAID was able to initiate a number of new activities in Tajikistan. Our new implementing partners include Project Hope, Abt Associates/ZdravPlus, Action Against Hunger (AAH), Aga Khan Foundation, CARE, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN).

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations				
Objective ID: 119-0320 Taj SO 3.2 Health				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 3.2.1 Select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities				
Indicator: % change in knowledge/attitudes on modern contraceptives				
Source: Health and Nutrition Surveys pre- and post-intervention		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: percent		(Base)2001		*
Indicator/Description: Target groups are couples in Gorno-Badakhshan Oblast. Baseline and post-intervention knowledge/attitudes will be determined by Health and Nutrition Surveys. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials will be developed, revised and tested by the implementer's health education team in collaboration with counterparts in the Ministry of Health.		2002	**	
		2003	**	
		2004	**	
		(Final) 2004		
Comments: * This activity was funded in October, 2000. Baseline survey will be completed in the spring of 2001.				
** Targets will be set following completion of baseline survey. This activity is currently funded through March, 2002.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations			
Objective ID: 119-0320 Taj SO 3.2 Health			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 3.2.1 Select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities			
Indicator: % of population in target areas with knowledge of malaria prevention			
Source: Implementer Knowledge Attitude Practice (KAP) survey pre- and post-intervention. Unit of Measure: percent Indicator/Description: KAP surveys will be used to measure baseline community knowledge and post-intervention change. Baseline KAP surveys will be conducted by national health promoters with experience in malaria awareness training in rayons (districts) with highest malaria incidence. Health education messages will be designed based on information obtained in initial KAP surveys. The activity is expected to reach 3,500,000 individuals (56% of the population). Comments: * This activity was funded in October, 2000. Baseline survey will be completed in the spring of 2001. ** Targets will be set following completion of baseline survey. This activity is currently funded through March, 2002.	Year	Planned	Actual
	(Base)2001		*
	2002	**	
	2003	**	
	2004	**	
	(Final) 2004		

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations			
Objective ID: 119-0320 Taj SO 3.2 Health			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: This is an SO-level indicator.			
Indicator: % of identified moderately/severely malnourished children under-5 in select populations who are treated.			
Source: Form 112 For Children’s Consultation recorded at local facility and sent to District Statistical Center; implementer reports	Year	Planned	Actual
	(Base)2000		0
	2001	100%	
	2002	100%	
	2003	**	
	2004	**	
	(Final) 2004		
Unit of Measure: percent			
Indicator/Description: “Malnourished children” are defined as those whose weight for height is less than 85% of average or who have specific pathologies such as bilateral edema or recurrent diarrhea. “Moderately malnourished children” are defined as weight for height 70-79% below average and severely malnourished as 69% below average or lower. “Treatment” is defined as either supplementary feeding by receiving dry foods for a 2-month period or by assignment to a therapeutic feeding program, dependent on severity of malnourishment. “Select populations” are defined as the child population of Pyanj District. 100 facilities will be equipped with and trained in the use of measuring equipment. Health care staff will focus on early identification and causes of malnutrition in order to contribute to the reduction of chronic malnutrition through health education and feeding programs. Health care staff will also receive training related to the therapeutic treatment of severe malnutrition.			
Comments: * This activity was funded in October, 2000. Therefore, baseline is 0 as this is a new activity.			
** Because of the newness of the program and the nature of the political environment, it is difficult to project beyond the short term. Further targets will be developed within 12 months.			

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Turkmenistan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 3.2, Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations

Strategic Objective ID: 120-0320

Self Assessment: Meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	4.2 Infant and Child Health/ Nutrition (30%) 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced (35%) 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced (35%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Humanitarian Assistance Population Health

USAID is helping to build an effective, affordable, and sustainable primary health care (PHC) system, that meets the health needs of families and prevents and treats infectious diseases (ID). Health professionals are being re-trained to provide quality health care by upgrading clinical and laboratory skills to better diagnose, treat and prevent illness, including infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis (TB), hepatitis, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

In 2000, USAID made initial progress in an environment where implementation is difficult to initiate. This SO has four intermediate results (IRs): 1) select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities; 2) improved quality of health care including infectious diseases and maternal and child health; 3) improved use of health care resources for primary health care; and 4) improved legislative, regulatory and policy framework. The primary beneficiaries are health professionals working in PHC and ID. The ultimate customers are users of these health services, who are predominantly women and children.

Key Results:

Over the past year, USAID has experienced surprising success due to consistent and continuous dialogue with government health officials, and persistent efforts at widening participation to include non-governmental organizations (NGO), other donors and community organizations. The U.S. ambassador to Turkmenistan has been a strong advocate for health NGOs and for USAID health programs. He has indicated that “the most productive area of collaboration between the U.S. and Turkmen governments is in the health sector.”

Most important among our accomplishments has been the implementation of the first-ever Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) in Turkmenistan. The Turkmen government is notoriously closed, and easily capable of rejecting attempts to provide reliable data on social issues. As part of the DHS, over 6,000 Turkmen women were interviewed about their reproductive lives, their health and overall economic status. Critical population and health data

have been produced in the preliminary report. For example, these initial results indicate that over 35% of currently married women want no more children; and most contraceptive users rely on the IUD, even though public-sector supply is very inconsistent. Further vital indicators, such as infant and maternal mortality, will follow as the data is further analyzed.

Significant results were also achieved in improving quality of health care. After the delivery of needed equipment and the appropriate training of personnel, a laboratory for diagnosing hepatitis is expected to open in the first half of this year under Ministry of Health (MOH) auspices in Ashgabat. In addition, in close collaboration with the MOH and WHO, USAID initiated a TB-DOTS program, (Directly Observed Treatment Short-course), to treat tuberculosis in pilot sites in Ashgabat. We are training TB doctors and laboratory specialists, providing modern drugs for treatment, and laying the groundwork to establish a supervision and monitoring system.

Health officials in Turkmenistan are growing more open-minded to experiments in health reform. A family medicine training center will open in early 2001, the result of a USAID-supported partnership between the MOH and a U.S.-based partner. Several exchanges have already taken place between Turkmen and American partners, and several key staff from the center were trained in the U.S. to prepare for opening the center.

Strict travel restrictions have been placed on Turkmen citizens, who must often forego the opportunity to participate in regional meetings and trainings. In response, USAID organized a regional conference in Ashgabat. The conference focused on the lessons of health reform in Central Asia, especially maternal and child health, an area of tremendous need. Holding the regional conference in Turkmenistan allowed a large number of medical professionals to learn what experiments and national health reform successes had been taking place in other countries. As a result of this exposure, the MOH has asked the USAID for technical assistance in strengthening maternal and child health care at a model primary health care site.

In 2000, USAID also began support for the syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), as part of a national HIV/AIDS program by UNAIDS. Our support will allow UNAIDS to conduct a series of trainings in STI syndromic management for doctors throughout the country, and to support publication of a readable and consumer-oriented magazine focused on health prevention issues, which is a rare document to see in Turkmenistan. These activities to improve diagnosis and treatment of STIs are especially important for women, in whom most STIs are asymptomatic, and therefore undetected.

Finally, we consider the regional health care conference in December a positive result. Turkmenistan normally does not participate in regional activities. In this instance the government took an active and cooperative role in the conference, which was well attended by local, and other Central Asian health officials. We also view this as a positive sign for future work in the health care sector.

Performance and Prospects:

With USAID regional activities now more welcomed and active, and with mechanisms developed especially for Turkmenistan in the reproductive health and maternal and child health areas, we judge that there is a reasonable chance at success.

Because of the slow and often difficult nature of dialogue with the government, and with the problems raised by the government's wariness of close collaboration with NGOs, Turkmenistan has proved to be a discouraging environment for many donors in many sectors. The potential gains make it is well worth continuing our efforts, and patiently addressing obstacles so that we can reach our clients, above all Turkmen women and children, whose health needs are considerable. As one NGO leader said, "Your project makes us more active and helps us know we are not alone in our efforts."

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Because of the authoritarian nature of the Turkmen government, and its restrictive policies vis-a-vis information and travel, USAID has been limited in the types of activities we are able to support in Turkmenistan. A number of our regional programs have only recently been able to start activities in Turkmenistan. After the successful regional health care conference in December 2000, it appears that USAID may be requested by the government to provide technical assistance on strengthening maternal and child health care within primary health care.

The preliminary report of the 2000 DHS has been issued and disseminated to government officials and international organizations. The complete DHS report will be issued in 2001 and will contain very sensitive data, for example on infant mortality rates, which are almost certainly much higher than indicated in official government statistics. In Kazakhstan, the publication of the DHS has been the occasion for critical discussion by health policy-makers about methodological and clinical issues related to infant mortality. USAID hopes that a similar discussion may be possible in Turkmenistan. We have laid the groundwork with national and international organizations for the release of the data.

Other Donor Programs:

WHO is active in support of the TB DOTS Program. USAID and WHO are working together in pilot sites in Ashgabat, and will expand together to Turkmenbashi in 2001.

With USAID support, UNAIDS is implementing STI prevention and treatment. Other bilateral donors such as GTZ have small programs on curriculum development. There is no World Bank involvement in health issues in Turkmenistan.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

American Health International Alliance (AIHA) has been the primary USAID grantee in Turkmenistan with its partnership between the MOH and the University of North Dakota. The partnerships will result in a government sponsored Family Medicine Training Center. Project Hope and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CD) have assisted the MOH to strengthen the detection and treatment of infectious diseases. Beginning in 2000, implementing partners also included Abt Associates/ZdravPlus, Counterpart Consortium, and UNAIDS.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations				
Objective ID: 120–0320 Tkm SO 3.2 Health				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Turkmenistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: This is an SO-level indicator.				
Indicator: % of sputum smear positive tuberculosis (TB) patients cured through Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) approach in pilot sites.				
Source: TB health information system		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: percent		(Base) 2000		N/A*
Indicator/Description: Cure rate (CR, %) is the number of TB patients converted from smear positive to smear negative (PC) as a result of DOTS treatment plus patients that completed treatment (CT) divided by total number of TB smear positive patients (TNP) minus number of deaths (ND). $CR = \frac{PC + CT}{TNP - ND} \times 100 \%$ DOTS is considered effective in treatment sites if at least 85% of patients are cured. (For recently established DOTS programs, it can be lower, e.g. 75%.) Comments: * Objective comprehensive measurement of the results of DOTS implementation is only available 12-15 months after the initiation of treatment. The first TB patients in Turkmenistan treated with the DOTS approach started treatment in January 2000. Therefore their results will be available between January and March of 2001. ** Targets will be projected after baseline is determined.		2001	N/A**	
		2002	N/A**	
		2003	N/A**	
		2004	N/A**	
		(Final) 2004		

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations				
Objective ID: 120-0320 Tkm SO 3.2 Health				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Turkmenistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 3.2.1 Select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities				
Indicator: % of non-governmental organizations (NGO) documenting behavior change against their baseline Knowledge Practice Coverage (KPC) surveys				
Source: KPC surveys and post-intervention evaluation		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: percent		(Base) 2001		*
Indicator/Description: Select communities are assisted by health NGOs targeted by USAID/CAR for increased assistance in organizational and development of technical maternal and child health capacity. NGOs will be trained in the use of community surveys and will implement these surveys and design project proposals in partnership with their communities. NGOs will be trained in behavior change communication (BCC) and will design projects that propose to change health behaviors. A BCC event can be a training, seminar, workshop, and/or counseling in which the participants are exposed to information and skills intended to change behaviors that will lead to improved community maternal and child health.		2002	50%	
		2003	**	
		2004	**	
		(Final) 2004	**	
Comments: * This activity was funded in October, 2000. Baseline KPC surveys will be completed in spring of 2001.				
** This activity is currently funded through 2002.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations				
Objective ID: 120-0320 Tkm SO 3.2 Health				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Turkmenistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 3.2.2 Improved quality of health care including infectious diseases and maternal and child health				
Indicator: Number of patients treated for sexually transmitted infections (STI) by providers trained in STI Syndromic Management				
Source: Pilot facility statistics		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: number		(Base)2000		0*
Indicator/Description: Providers are defined as trained in STI Syndromic Management after completing a 2-day STI Syndromic Management course including successful completion of exams. The STI Syndromic Management course follows a WHO-approved course outline. Patients treated for STIs are those identified as appropriate, according to protocol guidelines.		2001	3,000	
		2002	**	
		2003	**	
		2004	**	
		(Final) 2004		
Comments: * Baseline is 0 because this is a new program. ** This activity is currently funded through 2001.				

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Uzbekistan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 3.2, Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations

Strategic Objective ID: 122-0320

Self Assessment: Meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	4.2 Infant and Child Health/ Nutrition (30%)
	4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced (35%)
	4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced (35%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Humanitarian Assistance
	Population
	Environment
	Health

USAID is helping to build an effective, affordable, and sustainable primary health care (PHC) system, that meets the health needs of families and prevents and treats infectious diseases (ID). Health professionals are being re-trained to provide quality health care by upgrading clinical and laboratory skills to better diagnose, treat and prevent illness, including infectious diseases, such as acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS and hepatitis. In Uzbekistan, communities are actively engaged in these health reform efforts.

In 2000, we made excellent progress in pilot sites. The government supported efforts to expand the program and we received broad and enthusiastic community involvement in health promotion activities. This SO is accomplished through four intermediate results (IRs): 1) select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities; 2) improved quality of health care including infectious diseases and maternal and child health; 3) improved use of health care resources for primary health care; and 4) improved legislative, regulatory and policy framework. The primary beneficiaries are health professionals working in PHC and ID. The ultimate customers are users of these health services, who are predominantly women and children.

Key Results:

Overall health reform efforts have reached targets and, in some cases, surpassed them. The government has requested expansion of these activities beyond the three experimental pilot rayons (districts) to the entire Ferghana Oblast (state) and selected activities in Navoi and SyrDarya oblasts. USAID activities involve both the community and national levels, meaning that both policy leaders and community members are actively participating in USAID programs.

With USAID support, community-based and non-governmental organizations developed innovative ways of promoting healthy lifestyles and working with PHC facilities in their districts. Health promotion and marketing projects involved people in health reform efforts and promoted taking more responsibility for their own health. A small grants program addressed health problems specific to the rural population, encouraged community-based public health interventions and strengthened the link between the community and PHC facilities. Over 9,000 people participated in community health educational sessions. Seven community-based organizations implemented clean water projects reaching almost 25,000 people.

Standing room only crowds of adolescents, women and men participated in theater events targeting the entire family on anemia, breastfeeding, sex education, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and family planning. Popularity of events required the project to conduct four times more productions than planned.

A successful childhood diarrhea prevention campaign increased knowledge among women on diarrhea prevention, its warning signs and treatment. A post-campaign survey showed that 21% of women would now be more likely to give liquids and 42% would be more likely to feed the child to avoid dehydration and weight loss. As one mother of a 3-year-old expressed it, “I did not have any idea about the real danger of dehydration from diarrhea. The campaign has shown me the importance of giving more liquids and food to my child. Now, I know how to prevent and cure diarrhea at home, thanks to the campaign.”

In 2000, the quality of health care was enhanced when an emergency medical training center was opened to serve the entire Ferghana Valley. Over 200 medical personnel have learned improved approaches to managing emergencies. Future courses in emergency response will reach police, construction workers, factory workers, transportation personnel and the general community. Ninety per cent of the one hundred medical professionals trained to initiate TB DOTS in 5 pilot sites passed course exams. The laboratories in those pilot districts have been upgraded and the capacity has been strengthened.

The USAID-supported reference laboratory for infectious diseases recently conducted an evaluation of 25 major laboratories of the country and developed a set of recommendations for laboratory quality improvement. Through CDC-supported training, a core group of infectious disease/epidemiology professionals titled “The Central Asian Epidemiology Network (CAR EPI NET)” was established, strengthening capacity for surveillance and outbreak investigation, as well as training of trainers’ activities.

The proportion of the health budget devoted to PHC continues to increase as more cost-effective payment systems are developed and the scope of services expands. The capitated rate has increased from 365 sums in 1999 to 667 sums in 2000. Key refinements such as sex and age adjustment coefficients have been introduced.

The success of the three experimental pilot regions has created strong support for the PHC reforms. As a result last year, the Ministry of Health called for expansion of reforms to the entire Ferghana Oblast, and pilot regions of Navoi and SyrDarya Oblasts. USAID has begun the process of introducing key government officials in Navoi and SyrDarya to rural PHC reform with a special emphasis on implementing new financing, management, and information systems.

The Ministry of Health has been very active in the implementation of the World Health Organization (WHO)-approved TB control strategy called DOTS or Directly Observed Treatment Short-course. In 2000, USAID and WHO worked with the GOU to introduce an ambitious TB DOTS program in five pilot sites. As a result, the Ministry of Health ordered the gradual adoption of TB DOTS throughout the country. The Ministry of Health is dedicated to this program, demonstrated by the Deputy Minister of Health's efforts in organizing and chairing a bimonthly TB DOTS working group among international and national implementers.

Performance and Prospects:

The government's active interest and involvement in USAID programs is promising. This coupled with a strong united effort with the World Bank enhances performance and increases these prospects.

USAID intends to support an advisor through the Population-Environment Fellowship program to work with Doctors Without Borders on the health impacts of environmental disasters in Nukus, the area surrounding the Aral Sea.

The HIV/AIDS situation has become more alarming over the past year. Although the number of HIV cases is low, the trends are exponential. In 2001, with the benefit of additional funds, USAID will develop HIV/AIDS activities through a behavioral risk assessment, followed by condom social marketing, a high-level regional conference, prevention interventions with high-risk groups and much-needed information campaigns at the community level. Women will need special attention, since up to 30% of IV drug users are estimated to be women.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Although primary health care system improvements are producing savings, it is unclear whether these savings will be reinvested to further enhance PHC. In 2000, the government fell short of targets for constructing new rural PHC facilities across the country. In addition, the year 2001 may well turn out to be the worst year so far for the Uzbek economy. With the grace periods expiring on many loans taken in the early 1990s, the burden of external debt will increase significantly. Debt pressures could prevent the government from maintaining its relatively large contribution to the health budget, thus having a negative effect on further PHC development.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank has a large health sector loan, specifically on health sector reform. WHO is active in TB control. The Department for International Development (DFID) supports family doctor training. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) procures contraceptives for the public sector. UNICEF is focusing more on children's rights and less on children's health.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Implementing partners include Abt Associates/ZdravPlus, American International Health Alliance (AIHA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Counterpart Consortium, and Project Hope.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations				
Objective ID: 122 –0320 Uzb SO 3.2 Health				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Uzbekistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: This is an SO-level indicator.				
Indicator: % of sputum smear positive tuberculosis (TB) patients cured through Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) approach in pilot sites.				
Source: Ministry of Health		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: percent		(Base) 2000		N/A*
Indicator/Description: Cure rate (CR, %) is the number of TB patients converted from smear positive to smear negative (PC) as a result of DOTS treatment plus patients that completed treatment (CT) divided by total number of TB smear positive patients (TNP) minus number of deaths (ND). $CR = \frac{PC + CT}{TNP - ND} \times 100 \%$ DOTS is considered effective in treatment sites if at least 85% of patients are cured. (For recently established DOTS programs, it can be lower, e.g. 75%.) Comments: * Objective comprehensive measurement of the results of DOTS implementation is only available 12-15 months after the initiation of treatment. The first TB patients in Uzbekistan treated with the DOTS approach started treatment in October 2000. Therefore their results will be available between January and March 2001. ** Targets will be projected after baseline is determined.		2001	N/A**	
		2002	N/A**	
		2003	N/A**	
		2004	N/A**	
		(Final) 2004		

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations				
Objective ID: 122-0320 Uzb SO 3.2 Health				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Uzbekistan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 3.2.4 Improved legislative and policy framework				
Indicator: Rating of overall policy reform environment in relation to key reforms at the pilot oblast and/or national level.				
Source: Panel assessment based on information from oblast health departments, oblast health financing authorities, Agency for Health Affairs/Ministries of Health		Year	Planned	Actual
		(Base) 1999		3
		2000	3	3.6
		2001	*	
		2002	*	
		2003	*	
		2004	*	
		(Final) 2004		
Unit of Measure: Score				
Indicator/Description: A panel of USAID/CAR staff, implementers and others will conduct a policy environment review. The panel will rate overall policy reform environment by means of a 5-point Likert Scale (ranging from “no progress in a health reform area” = 1 to “sustainable reform at the national level” = 5) to score each key reform area. Key reform scores will be summed and the result divided by the number of key reform areas to produce a composite score representing the policy environment.				
The key reforms are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary health care (PHC) practices decree enforced• PHC practices enrollment system in place• Provider payment systems and health insurance decrees established• Provider management systems in place• Health care facility rationalization plans formulated, including work force planning• Clinical protocols introduced• Family practice/infectious disease curricula implemented• Health sector non-governmental organization (NGO) recommendations adopted.				
Comments: Panel verbal assessment: “Continued good progress with government proceeding cautiously”				
*This will be the last year to report on this indicator, though the panel review of the policy environment will be continued, albeit in a modified form including a changed scoring approach and an expanded panel that includes government counterparts.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations			
Objective ID: 122-0320 Uzb SO3.2 Health			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Uzbekistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: LLR 3.2.1.3 Select populations are enrolled in primary health care (PHC) practices			
Indicator: % of total combined pilot oblast (state) populations enrolled in PHC practices			
Source: Enrollment data bases from health information systems and national population statistics for pilot oblast populations	Year	Planned	Actual
	(Base) 2000		12%
	2001	*	
	2002	*	
	2003	*	
	2004	*	
	(Final) 2004		
Unit of Measure: percent			
Indicator/Description: All the people enrolled in PHC data bases in all pilot sites compared with the total oblast populations of those sites.			
Comments: The total enrolled population in PHC is 314,223 in Ferghana Oblast compared to a total pilot oblast population of 2,658,200. Expansion efforts continue within the Ferghana Oblast and are being extended to 2 additional oblasts.			
*This indicator will not be used to report results for 2001. Instead, an indicator at the strategic objective level will replace it. Baseline and targets will be established by May 2001.			
The current indicator was selected for reporting because data for the SO level indicator, developed under a strategy approved six months ago, is not yet available. Further, this indicator could reasonably be expected to contribute to the accomplishment of the SO level indicator as people must first be enrolled in newly constituted PHC practices before they can utilize the health care services provided.			

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Select Populations			
Objective ID: 122-0320 Uzb SO3.2 Health			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Uzbekistan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 3.2.3 Improved use of health care resources for primary health care (PHC)			
Indicator: % of total pilot oblast (state) population provided PHC under a capitated rate payment system			
Source: Oblast health finance authorities and national population statistics	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: percent	(Base) 2000		11%
Indicator/Description: Capitated rate or per capita rate is a payment set by the government to provide a specific package of PHC services for each individual enrolled in a PHC practice. The measure is a composite also comprised of other elements including distribution of payment without chapters (i.e. no required line item amounts); weighting with sex and age adjusters (to account for differences in usage among different age and sex groups); and pooling of funds at the oblast level (which produces an amount of funding large enough to manage the risk of unusual or unexpected health costs among the covered population.)	2001	*	
	2002	*	
	2003	*	
	2004	*	
	(Final) 2004		
This composite measure represents several elements of resource use in PHC: efficiency because per capita funding covers the enrolled person rather than paying for numbers of visits; flexibility because PHC practices can use their government-provided funds for the needs they deem most important; equity because women, children and the aged make more visits to PHC than young adults and men; effectiveness because pooling funds at a population level smaller than the oblast will be insufficient to manage unexpected or unusual health care costs.			
Comments: In Uzbekistan, an estimated 292,453 people in Ferghana Oblast are served by PHC practices covered by the composite indicator, per capita rate payment, compared with the oblast population of 2,658,200.			
At present, age and sex adjusters are universally lacking, so no population is yet covered by all elements of the composite construction – per capita rate payment. As this indicator uses a composite scoring system, many more than 292,453 persons are served by PHC practices that have at least 3 of the components comprising the per capita rate payment indicator.			
*This indicator will not be used to report results for FY01. Instead, an indicator from the new performance monitoring plan will replace it. Baseline and targets will be established by May 2001.			

R4 Part: II Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Kazakhstan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 1.6, Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, including Energy

Strategic Objective ID: 115-0160

Self Assessment: Annual performance assessment unavailable

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	5.1 Global Climate Change (5%) 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy (40%) 5.5 Natural Resource Management (55%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Regional Stability Environment

Kazakhstan is dependent on its principal natural resources, oil, gas, and water, for its economic growth. In the past, abuse of these resources has led to disasters such as shrinking of the Aral Sea and pollution of the Caspian Sea. Activities under this strategic objective are designed to change the way these natural resources of Kazakhstan are managed. This will provide the customers, the citizens of Kazakhstan, a greater voice in decisions affecting their lives and will improve the practices and policies of natural resources managers, leading to sustainable, environmentally sound economic growth.

Under its new strategy, the mission consolidated two separate energy and environmental strategic objectives into one. To see improvements in Central Asia in the management of critical natural resources, we must see improvements at the level of our intermediate results (IRs): 1) increased management capacity in natural resources; 2) improved policy and regulatory framework for natural resources management; 3) sustainable models developed for integrated natural resources management; and 4) public commitment established for natural resources management policies.

This is a new strategic objective and many activities are just beginning. Therefore all indicators have baseline data for 2000. We are unable to provide an annual performance assessment.

Key Results:

Although the activities of the new SO are just being launched at the time of the R4 submission, there have been several key events that contributed to our overall objective in the last year.

The petroleum sector's privatization raised some controversial regulatory issues that USAID was able to address. For instance, the government adopted some of the recommendations on excise tax reform and agency restructuring that were part of the Domestic Petroleum Products Market Study. Although there are still problems with the regulation of petroleum sector activities,

USAID has played a key role in policy development over the past several years and has forged meaningful partnerships with energy related organizations in the U.S. and Kazakhstan.

With our help, Kazakhstan adopted progressive rules and regulations that will lead to more environmentally sound petroleum drilling and pipeline transport operations. Two other laws are now before parliament on local climate change legislation. Another law would devolve authority for water resources decisions to local officials; this would be advantageous to local users from both a cost-benefit and a resource-benefit perspective. Kazakhstan has also been able to conclude annual agreements with its neighboring countries for the allocation of scarce water resources. USAID and other donors provided advisory and consultative assistance that helped make these policy actions possible.

Resource managers of the Syr Darya River, one of the two major feeders to the Aral Sea, are now using a planning tool, which USAID developed, to make decisions on the allocation and distribution of water and energy in the region. Local water resources economists and engineers are using our recommendations to better facilitate transboundary water discussions between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. This is key to reducing a potential area for regional conflict.

The Climate Change Office (CCO), established under the auspices of the U.S./Kazakh Joint Commission, is attracting potential investors in projects that will lead to lower carbon emissions. The CCO continues to provide crucial resources to Kazakhstani climate, energy and finance officials. This will better prepare them for participation in future climate change negotiations. Although Kazakhstan was unable to join Annex I of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change this year, the government did complete all the necessary analyses, studies, and emissions inventories, and have kept them updated. The exercise also served to form valuable partnerships with, and win much goodwill from, other significant international players in this sector.

Performance and Prospects:

Building on the successes of past efforts in developing policy and regulatory frameworks in transboundary water management and in the management of energy resources, USAID has planned further training that will provide natural resources officials with a stronger basis for decision-making through better data collection systems, stronger partnerships with U.S. policy specialists and better public relations skills. We are also working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as part of a larger global climate change program.

To complement and reinforce this training, we are demonstrating the viability of the management concepts and new technologies in selected problem areas. We will build demonstration models that introduce safer, more practical ways to clean oil fields in the Caspian Sea area and to increase efficiency for heat and power systems in Atyrau. In the northern Aral Sea, we will help improve the livelihoods of those residents who were left to deal with the consequences of the notorious Aral Sea disaster. We will initiate other small-scale demonstration models in fisheries, tree planting (for commercial and non-commercial use), irrigation efficiency, and desalination that will provide an initiative for future local replication.

With the U.S. ambassador's support, USAID continues to work with the GOK to implement a comprehensive restructuring of the oil sector's regulatory agency, as per the Domestic Petroleum

Products Study. We will continue to pursue further recommendations of the study with the government as well. Implementation of these recommendations is conducive to international investments in the oil and gas sectors.

An issue that could affect performance in the water sector is a continuing drought that may raise tensions among Central Asian nations over shared water resources and make desired results more difficult to achieve for regional activities. Major new water structures being proposed by the GOK along the Syr Darya in southern Kazakhstan could aggravate its relationship with the Government of Uzbekistan. A new environment minister and rising revenues in the oil sector may better position the GOK to enforce environmental regulations.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Although most of the activities under this SO are new, some internal assessments of ongoing activities may call for changes. This is especially true in the area of drafting regional agreements on water and energy, which have historically been difficult to achieve despite USAID and other donor assistance. The recommendations of these assessments will include suggested areas that have a greater chance of success, the level of funding needed, and which CAR regional organizations should play what role in the development of the agreements. The outcomes of these and other preliminary assessments will help us determine which activities we will curtail and which we will expand.

If full funding is not received, three critical partnerships will be jeopardized. Our prospective work with MASHAV on a project to improve the environmental and livelihood prospects for residents of the northern Aral Sea is likely to suffer. Regional decisions on water management will have to be made without the crucial data that NOAA's hydrological data system can provide to the national meteorological experts. Finally, our input to the ongoing legal and regulatory issues facing Kazakhstani energy, oil, and water resources will suffer, as the partnerships that were forged between energy associations in the U.S. and regulatory agencies in Kazakhstan will be suddenly severed.

Other Donor Programs:

The Canadian International Development Agency is providing training to natural resources officials and managers, and the Swiss Government is taking part in our work with NOAA in the acquisition of hydrological data. This data is also being shared with UNDP and the World Bank. The Asian Development Bank and World Bank are also providing technical assistance on legislative and regulatory issues. There will be close coordination with the World Bank on its Northern Aral Sea Project, an infrastructure project that complements with our work with MASHAV, especially in the area of fisheries development.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

PA Consulting implements the Natural Resources Management Program. Israel's Center for Cooperation (MASHAV) is carrying out the Aral Sea activities. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is working with modeling systems that will help with snowmelt forecasting and data sharing. EPIC (IRG) has worked with transboundary water issues, and United States Energy Association (USEA) is building energy partnerships.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 115-0160 Kaz. SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Indicator: The number of demonstration models that are replicated				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number		(Base)2000		0
Indicator/Description: “Demonstration models” refers to USAID/CAR Natural Resources Management Project pilot and illustrative model projects in target subject areas. “Replicated” refers to each time a demonstration project is copied and implemented in Kazakhstan with the assistance of local partners.		2001	0	
		2002	2	
		2003	5	
		2004	13	
		2005	15	
		(Final) 2005	15	
Comments: In Kazakhstan the replication of demonstration models will not start until we have some projects up and running which will come on line in 2002.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 115-0160 Kaz SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.6.2 Improved policy and regulatory framework for natural resource management.				
Indicator: Number of natural resource policies within the USAID/CAR targeted reform areas that include established monitoring procedures.				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number		(Base)2000		0
Indicator/Description: “USAID/CAR targeted reform areas” refers to the specific topics the Mission addresses; including 1) transboundary issues; 2) market pricing and energy efficiency; and 3) waste minimization and resource conservation across all permeations of water, oil, and gas resources. “Established” refers to written procedures outlining monitoring actions.		2001	1	
		2002	1	
		2003	2	
		2004	2	
		2005	2	
		(Final) 2005	2	
Comments:				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 115-0160 Kaz SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.6.3 Sustainable models developed for integrated natural resources management				
Indicator: The number of demonstration models or projects completed in cooperation with other parties.				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number		(Base)2000		0
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>“Models or Projects” refers to USAID/CAR pilot demonstration projects in water and energy.</p> <p>“Completed” refers to the successful design and build of the demonstration project or model (or a similar variant) in a targeted area.</p> <p>“Other parties” refers to local partners associated with the replicated projects, including, but not limited to, other donors, counterparts, or private sources.</p>		2001	0	
		2002	1	
		2003	5	
		2004	6	
		2005	6	
		(Final) 2005	6	
Comments:				
This indicator is the precursor to the indicator for SO1.6. This indicator depicts those models that have been developed and have partner buy-in.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.			
Objective ID: 115-0160 Kaz SO 1.6 Environmental Management			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan– USAID/CAR	
Result Name: 1.6.4 Public commitment established for natural resources management policies.			
Indicator: Number of activities in which people or NGOs participate in targeted USAID/CAR natural resource management issues.			
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	
Unit of Measure: Cumulative Number		Planned	
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>“Activities” refers to any action conducted to increase awareness about any natural resource management issues.</p> <p>“NGOs” refers to any registered or non-registered non-governmental organization.</p> <p>“Advocate” refers to any action that results in a written document that results from an interested party to promote a position that is being taken by USAID on a particular natural resource management issue.</p> <p>“Targeted USAID/CAR natural resource management issues” refers to the policy positions that are being demonstrated or advocated by USAID under SO 1.6.</p>		Actual	
		(Base)2000	
		2001	
		2002	
		2003	
		2004	
		2005	
(Final) 2005			
Comments:			
It may be difficult to completely capture all different types of possible activities in which Central Asian citizens and NGOs can participate, even within target areas. As such, the Mission is assuming that data collected will be a subset of the total number people who are advocating the policies being demonstrated.			
The Mission’s contractor, together with the implementing partner, will develop a list of possible activities commonly associated with public and NGO involvement for which they want to collect data. In this way the subset is more accurately defined and the limitations are captured, thereby increasing the transparency of the indicator.			

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 1.6, Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, including Energy

Strategic Objective ID: 116-0160

Self Assessment: Annual performance assessment unavailable

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy (30%) 5.5 Natural Resource Management (70%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Regional Stability Environment

Kyrgyzstan depends on its abundant water resources for a large portion of its electricity requirements. Unlike some of its neighbors, the country is endowed with limited fossil fuel resources. The use of these water resources has to be balanced with the downstream irrigation needs in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. USAID's strategic objective is to change the way natural resources are managed. This will provide the customer, the citizens of Kyrgyzstan, a greater voice in decisions affecting their lives and will improve the practices and policies of natural resources managers, leading to sustainable, environmentally sound economic growth.

Under its new strategy, the mission consolidated two separate energy and environmental strategic objectives into one. To see improvements in Central Asia in the management of critical natural resources, we must see improvements at the level of our intermediate results (IRs): 1) increased management capacity in natural resources; 2) improved policy and regulatory framework for natural resources management; 3) sustainable models developed for integrated natural resources management; and 4) public commitment established for natural resources management policies.

Because this is a new strategic objective, many activities are just beginning. All indicators have baseline data set for 2000. We are unable to provide an annual performance assessment.

Key Results:

The Government of Kyrgyzstan has shown great reluctance in implementing the privatization plans contained in the World Bank program. This greatly hampered the prospects for results in the energy sector. In response, USAID will shift its focus to address energy efficiency issues and to support NGO efforts toward more transparent pricing policies – activities that will support the long-term ultimate privatization of the sector. Despite this setback, there have been other key events over the course of the year that contributed to our overall objective.

The government's adoption of an action plan for the privatization of Kyrgyz Energo, the state energy monopoly, was a qualified success. The plan was developed as a direct result of USAID-

sponsored training offered to energy officials in market-based rules and regulations, tariffs methodologies and the role of utility regulatory agencies. The government also agreed to follow our recommendations with regard to Electricity Market Rules, which laid the legal framework for operations, when privatization takes place.

With USAID's assistance, Kyrgyz Energo held Kyrgyzstan's first-ever energy utility public hearing to review an application for new natural gas and electricity tariffs and to receive public input on the proposed changes. This hearing was an important first step toward greater citizen voice in the decision-making process, measures to reduce corrupt practices, and systems that will openly fix market-based energy tariffs. It is also an example of implementing a crosscutting theme of strengthening democratic institutions through increasing citizen participation in key economic areas.

Resource managers of the Syr Darya River, one of the two major feeders to the Aral Sea, are now using a planning tool, that USAID developed, to make decisions on the allocation and distribution of water and energy in the region. Local water resources economists and engineers are using our recommendations to better facilitate transboundary water discussions between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, key to reducing a potential area for regional conflict.

Performance and Prospects:

Building on the successes of past efforts in developing policy and regulatory frameworks in transboundary water management and in the management of energy resources, USAID has planned further training that will provide natural resources officials with a stronger basis for decision-making through better data collection systems, stronger partnerships with U.S. policy specialists and better public relations skills.

To complement this training, USAID forged a partnership between the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the meteorological service of Kyrgyzstan. Through this partnership, NOAA is building a demonstration model introducing new technologies and procedures for snowmelt forecasting and regional data sharing, which will help regional officials to better plan for water allocation.

In the Ferghana Valley, the region's breadbasket, recently high water tables put the area's fertility at risk of waterlogging. To help mitigate this problem, USAID is using a demonstration model to introduce new technologies that will upgrade the control mechanisms of the irrigation system already in place. USAID is also working with Israel's Center for Cooperation (MASHAV) on a bio-drainage demonstration model that presents the idea of planting carefully selected species of trees in targeted areas to help mitigate the rising water table.

As part of our new focus on efficiency and transparency in the energy sector, we are designing other small-scale demonstration models that demonstrate more cost-effective, efficient, and self-sufficient alternatives to state utilities.

The Central Asian Economic Community (CAEC) continues to be an important partner in the development of regional water agreements, but better cooperation with other regional water organizations, especially those in Uzbekistan, is needed. USAID is helping CAEC to build on the

strengths of existing regional water and energy organizations to reach consensus amongst the four nations on further transboundary agreements.

An issue that could affect performance over the coming year is a continuing drought that may raise tensions among Central Asian nations over fewer shared water resources and thus make desired results more difficult to achieve for regional activities. This is particularly true for Kyrgyzstan, a country that is very dependent on hydropower. Regional relationships between Kyrgyzstan and each of its neighbors are already strained over energy and water issues.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Although most of the activities under this strategic objective are new, some internal assessments of ongoing activities may call for changes. This is especially true in the area of drafting regional agreements on water and energy, which have historically been difficult to achieve despite USAID and other donor assistance. The recommendations of these assessments will include suggested areas that have a greater chance of success, the level of funding needed, and which Central Asian regional organizations should play what role in the development of the agreements. One key assessment underway in Kyrgyzstan looks into the makeup of the new members of the energy administration and leaders of the state-owned power system and their potential commitment to the privatization effort. The outcomes of these and other preliminary assessments will help us determine which activities we will curtail and which we will expand.

If full funding is not received, NOAA's partnership with the Kyrgyz meteorological/hydrological service would be jeopardized, leaving water resource managers with very little basis for decision-making. Also at risk would be the demonstration models on small-scale alternatives to state utilities, leaving rural communities with little hope for locally managed self-sufficient rural energy resources.

Other Donor Programs:

The Canadian International Development Agency is providing technical training to water resources officials and managers, and the Swiss Government is taking part in our project with NOAA to acquire hydrological data. This data is also being shared with UNDP and the World Bank. The World Bank is promoting a very ambitious privatization program for the power sector.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

PA Consulting implements the Natural Resources Management Program. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is working with modeling systems that will help with snowmelt forecasting and data sharing. Israel's Center for Cooperation (MASHAV) will carry out efforts in the Ferghana Valley to mitigate water-logging problems, and EPIC (IRG) worked with transboundary water issues.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 116-0160 Kyr. SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Indicator: The number of demonstration models that are replicated				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative Number		(Base)2000		0
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>”Demonstration models” refers to USAID/CAR Natural Resources Management Project pilot and illustrative model projects in target subject areas.</p> <p>“Replicated” refers to each time a demonstration project is copied and implemented in Kyrgyzstan with the assistance of local partners. A project is fully replicated when it completes all 7 of the Activity Management Milestones, as described in the PMP.</p>		2001	0	
		2002	0	
		2003	1	
		2004	1	
		2005	2	
		(Final) 2005	4	
Comments:				
In Kyrgyzstan the replication of demonstration models will not start until we have some projects up and running which will come on line in 2002.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 116-0160 Kyr. SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.6.1 Increased management capacity in the natural resources				
Indicator: The number of new data collection systems in use as a result of USAID/CAR activities				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative Number		(Base)2000		0
Indicator/Description: “New” refers to USAID/CAR –recommended or -sponsored activities; “Data collection systems” refers to USAID/CAR –sponsored activities that install new technology to capture information related to the management of natural resources.		2001	2	
		2002	4	
		2003	6	
		2004	7	
		2005	7	
		(Final) 2005	7	
Comments: Better access to information is not a guarantee that better information will be used by natural resource managers in the decision-making process. In addition to working with host country partners on increasing the number of data collection systems. USAID/CAR will also be working with and training natural resource managers on how to use the new data that will be available.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 116-0160 Kyr. SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.6.3 Sustainable models developed for integrated natural resources management				
Indicator: The of demonstration models or projects completed in cooperation with other parties.				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative Number		(Base)2000		0
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>“Models or Projects” refers to USAID/CAR pilot demonstration projects in water and energy.</p> <p>“Completed” refers to the successful design and build of the demonstration project or model (or a similar variant) in a targeted area.</p> <p>“Other parties” refers to local partners associated with the replicated projects, including, but not limited to, other donors, counterparts, or private sources.</p>		2001	0	
		2002	1	
		2003	2	
		2004	3	
		2005	3	
		(Final) 2005	3	
Comments:				
This indicator is the precursor to the indicator for SO1.6. This indicator depicts those models that have been developed and have partner buy-in.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.			
Objective ID: 116-0160 Kyr. SO 1.6 Environmental Management			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan– USAID/CAR	
Result Name: 1.6.4 Public commitment established for natural resources management policies.			
Indicator: Number of activities in which people or NGOs participate in targeted USAID/CAR natural resource management issues.			
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number		Planned	
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>“Activities” refers to any action conducted to increase awareness about any natural resource management issues.</p> <p>“NGOs” refers to any registered or non-registered non-governmental organization.</p> <p>“Advocate” refers to any action that results in a written document that results from an interested party to promote a position that is being taken by USAID on a particular natural resource management issue.</p> <p>“Targeted USAID/CAR natural resource management issues” refers to the policy positions that are being demonstrated or advocated by USAID under SO 1.6.</p>		Actual	
		(Base)2000	
		2001	
		2002	
		2003	
		2004	
		2005	
(Final) 2005		0	
Comments:			
<p>It may be difficult to completely capture all different types of possible activities in which Central Asian citizens and NGOs can participate, even within target areas. As such, the Mission is assuming that data collected will be a subset of the total number of people who are advocating the policies being demonstrated.</p> <p>The Mission’s contractor, together with the implementing partner, will develop a list of possible activities commonly associated with public and NGO involvement for which they want to collect data. In this way the subset is more accurately defined and the limitations are captured, thereby increasing the transparency of the indicator.</p>			

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Tajikistan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 1.6, Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, including Energy

Strategic Objective ID: 119-0160

Self Assessment: Annual performance assessment unavailable

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy (20%) 5.5 Natural Resource Management (80%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Regional Stability Environment

Tajikistan is rich in water resources but suffers from a lack of fossil fuel resources. The strategic objective calls for changing the way these natural resources are managed. These activities will provide the customers, the citizens of Tajikistan, a greater voice in decisions affecting their lives and will improve the practices and policies of natural resources managers, leading to sustainable, environmentally sound economic growth.

Under its new strategy, the mission consolidated two separate energy and environmental strategic objectives into one. To see improvements in the management of critical natural resources in Tajikistan, we must see improvements at the level of our intermediate results (IRs): 1) increased management capacity in natural resources; 2) improved policy and regulatory framework for natural resources management; 3) sustainable models developed for integrated natural resources management; and 4) public commitment established for natural resources management policies. This is a new strategic objective and many activities are just beginning. Therefore all indicators have baseline data for 2000. We are unable to provide an annual performance assessment.

Key Results:

Tajikistan has a very unstable security environment, and USAID's presence there is very limited. This obviously makes implementation slow and difficult, especially outside of Dushanbe. One notable event in FY2000 that contributed to our overall objective was that the resource managers of the Syr Darya River, one of the two major feeders to the Aral Sea, are now using a planning tool that USAID developed. This will help them make decisions on the allocation and distribution of water and energy in the region, key to reducing a potential area for conflict. Development of this model also laid solid groundwork for interaction among the policy and technical staffs of Tajikistan and the other Central Asian Republics.

Performance and Prospects:

Building on the successes of past efforts in developing policy and regulatory frameworks in transboundary water management and in the management of energy resources, USAID has planned further training that will provide natural resources officials with a stronger basis for decision-making through better data collection systems, stronger partnerships with U.S. policy specialists and better public relations skills.

To complement this training, USAID forged a partnership between the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the meteorological service of Tajikistan. Through this partnership, NOAA is building a demonstration model that will display new technologies and procedures for snowmelt forecasting and regional data sharing, and will help regional officials to better plan for water allocation.

In the Ferghana Valley, the region's breadbasket, where recently high water tables put the area's fertility at risk of waterlogging, USAID is working with Israel's Center for Cooperation (MASHAV) on a bio-drainage demonstration model. This model presents the idea of planting carefully selected species of trees in targeted areas to help mitigate the rising water table.

The Central Asian Economic Community (CAEC), of which Tajikistan is a member, continues to be an important partner in the development of regional water agreements. However, better cooperation between CAEC and other regional water organizations, especially those in Uzbekistan, are needed. USAID is helping CAEC to build on the strengths of existing regional water and energy organizations to reach consensus amongst the four nations on further transboundary agreements.

An issue that could affect performance in the coming year is a continuing drought that may raise tensions among Central Asian nations, as reduced water resources makes it more difficult to work cooperatively at a regional level. This contributes to the already strained relationship between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Unfortunately, security is a significant concern in Tajikistan. The extent of any USAID activity is highly dependent upon the security situation.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Although most of the activities under this SO are new, some internal assessments of ongoing activities may call for changes. This is especially true in the area of drafting regional agreements on water and energy, which have historically been difficult to achieve despite USAID and other donor assistance. The recommendations of these assessments will include suggested areas that have a greater chance of success, the level of funding needed, and which Central Asian regional organizations should play what role in the development of the agreements. The outcomes of these and other preliminary assessments will help us determine which activities we will curtail and which we will expand.

If full funding is not received, NOAA's partnership with the Tajik meteorological/hydrological service would be jeopardized, leaving water resources managers with very little basis for objective decision-making with regard to both regional and national water issues. Also at risk

would be MASHAV's bio-drainage activity, which will help residents of the Ferghana Valley to better manage their rising water table.

Other Donor Programs:

The Canadian International Development Agency is providing technical training to water resources officials and managers, and the Swiss Government is taking part in our initiatives with NOAA in the acquisition of hydrological data. This data is also being shared with UNDP and the World Bank. The Mission will participate fully in the training component of the World Bank's Aral Sea Basin Program Global Environmental Facility grant

Major Contractors and Grantees:

PA Consulting implements the Natural Resources Management Program. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is working with modeling systems that will help with snowmelt forecasting and data sharing. Israel's Center for Cooperation (MASHAV) will carry out the efforts to mitigate water-logging problems in the Ferghana Valley.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 119-0160 Taj SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Indicator: The number of demonstration models that are replicated				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number		(Base)2000		0
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>”Demonstration models” refers to USAID/CAR Natural Resources Management Project pilot and illustrative model projects in target subject areas.</p> <p>“Replicated” refers to each time a demonstration project is copied and implemented in Tajikistan with the assistance of local partners.</p>		2001	0	
		2002	0	
		2003	0	
		2004	1	
		2005	2	
		(Final) 2005	2	
Comments:				
In Tajikistan the replication of demonstration models will not start until we have some projects up and running which will come on line in 2002-3.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 119-0160 Taj. SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikiistan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.6.3 Sustainable models developed for integrated natural resources management				
Indicator: The number of demonstration models or projects completed in cooperation with other parties.				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number		(Base)2000		0
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>“Models or Projects” refers to USAID/CAR pilot demonstration projects in water and energy.</p> <p>“Completed” refers to the successful design and build of the demonstration project or model (or a similar variant) in a targeted area.</p> <p>“Other parties” refers to local partners associated with the replicated projects, including, but not limited to, other donors, counterparts, or private sources.</p>		2001	0	
		2002	1	
		2003	2	
		2004	2	
		2005	2	
		(Final) 2005	2	
Comments:				
This indicator is the precursor to the indicator for SO1.6. This indicator depicts those models that have been developed and have partner buy-in.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.			
Objective ID: 119-0160 Taj. SO 1.6 Environmental Management			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Tajikistan– USAID/CAR	
Result Name: 1.6.4 Public commitment established for natural resources management policies.			
Indicator: Number of activities in which people or NGOs participate in targeted USAID/CAR natural resource management issues.			
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	
Unit of Measure: Cumulative Number		Planned	
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>“Activities” refers to any action conducted to increase awareness about any natural resource management issues.</p> <p>“NGOs” refers to any registered or non-registered non-governmental organization.</p> <p>“Advocate” refers to any action that results in a written document that results from an interested party to promote a position that is being taken by USAID on a particular natural resource management issue.</p> <p>“Targeted USAID/CAR natural resource management issues” refers to the policy positions that are being demonstrated or advocated by USAID under SO 1.6.</p>		Actual	
		(Base)2000	
		2001	
		2002	
		2003	
		2004	
		2005	
(Final) 2005			
Comments:			
It may be difficult to completely capture all different types of possible activities in which Central Asian citizens and NGOs can participate, even within target areas. As such, the Mission is assuming that data collected will be a subset of the total number people who are advocating the policies being demonstrated.			
The Mission’s contractor, together with the implementing partner, will develop a list of possible activities commonly associated with public and NGO involvement for which they want to collect data. In this way the subset is more accurately defined and the limitations are captured, thereby increasing the transparency of the indicator.			

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Turkmenistan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 1.6, Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy

Strategic Objective ID: 120-0160

Self Assessment: Not meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy (70%)
5.5 Natural Resource Management (30%)

Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability
Environment

Turkmenistan has large oil and gas reserves. Much of its water resources originate in Tajikistan. This strategic objective is designed to change the way these natural resources are managed. This objective calls for providing the citizens of Turkmenistan a voice in decisions affecting their lives and to improve the practices and policies of natural resources managers, leading to sustainable, environmentally sound economic growth.

Under its new strategy, the mission consolidated two separate energy and environmental strategic objectives into one. To see improvements in Central Asia in the management of critical natural resources, we must see improvements at the level of our intermediate results (IRs): 1) increased management capacity in natural resources; 2) improved policy and regulatory framework for natural resources management; 3) sustainable models developed for integrated natural resources management; and 4) public commitment established for natural resources management policies.

This is a new strategic objective and many activities are just beginning. Therefore all indicators have baseline data for 2000. We are unable to provide an annual performance assessment.

Key Results:

Turkmenistan remains a place where achieving positive results is difficult. No government reforms are expected in the near future, and overall performance in other areas of activity is equally poor. The U.S. ambassador and USAID agreed that the best strategy would be to shift the balance of our efforts from working exclusively with present policy makers to focusing on the next generation of leaders.

There was, however, one qualified success. Turkmenistan passed progressive regulations that contain provisions to ensure health, safety and environmental protection while at the same time promote the introduction of new, more efficient technology. These regulations bring Turkmenistan into conformity with the international standards for rules and regulations that govern onshore and offshore oil and gas

production. Turkmenistan's regulations may be the most progressive in the industry. These regulations were drafted as a result of USAID training activities. In a rare move for Turkmenistan, officials received public comment on oil and gas drilling plans, as is required by this new oil and gas regulation. Since passage, there has been little movement toward implementation of these regulations.

USAID undertook several activities related to the oil and gas pipeline transportation sector in Turkmenistan. First, technical and legal expertise was provided in completing the recommended draft of the "Pipeline Law of Turkmenistan" and submitted the draft to the Government of Turkmenistan (GOT), where it is now being considered.

Performance and Prospects:

The Government of Turkmenistan does not recognize any need for water conservation. Turkmenistan, a desert country, has perhaps the cheapest water on the planet. Resistance to change at the top level of government indicates there are few prospects for any progress with water conservation policy reform. The vast majority of water is used in agricultural production, and Turkmenistan has shown little interest in participating in transboundary water cooperation or developing regional water treaties that could limit their access. A continuing drought may raise tensions among the Central Asian nations over shared water resources and make desired results more difficult to achieve for regional activities.

The direction of petroleum policies in Turkmenistan is in constant flux, and performance in this sector will continue to be mixed. Including the next generation of technicians and economists in training activities, though a longer-term prospect, will lay groundwork for future better practices. Planned training will emphasize the implementation of environmental policies and introduce new technologies related to the management of oil and gas fields and scarce water resources. USAID is currently considering establishing a student chapter of the U.S. Society of Petroleum Engineers at the Turkmen Polytechnic Institute (TPI) through which to begin training.

To complement and reinforce this training, we are designing a demonstration model that will introduce new technologies and procedures that will lead to more safe and practical ways to manage and clean oil fields in the Caspian Sea area.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Although most of the activities under this SO are new, some internal assessments of ongoing activities may call for changes. This is especially true in the area of drafting regional agreements on water and energy, which have historically been difficult to achieve despite USAID and other donor assistance. The recommendations of these assessments will include suggested areas that have a greater chance of success, the level of funding needed, and the role that different Central Asian regional organizations should have in the development of these agreements. The outcomes of these and other preliminary assessments will help us determine which activities we will curtail and which we will expand.

If full funding were not received for this SO, the planned demonstration of the clean-up of oil and gas fields along the Caspian Sea would not be offered.

Other Donor Programs:

The Canadian International Development Agency is providing technical training to water resource officials and managers, and the World Bank's Global Environment Facility grant was active in Turkmenistan in FY2000.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

PA Consulting implements the Natural Resources Management Program and the Department of Interior's Mineral Management Service will assist in training of oil and gas regulators.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 120-0160 Tkm. SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Turkmenistan–USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Indicator: The number of demonstration models that are replicated				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number		(Base)2000		0
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>”Demonstration models” refers to USAID/CAR Natural Resources Management Project pilot and illustrative model projects in target subject areas.</p> <p>“Replicated” refers to each time a demonstration project is copied and implemented in Turkmenistan with the assistance of local partners.</p>		2001	0	
		2002	0	
		2003	1	
		2004	2	
		2005	4	
		(Final) 2005	4	
Comments:				
In Turkmenistan the replication of a demonstration models will not start until we have some projects up and running which will come on line in the year 2002. We expect to see a run up in numbers in the out years. The targets are cumulative.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 120-0160 Tkm. SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Turkmenistan–USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.6.1 Increased management capacity in the natural resources				
Indicator: The percent of training courses developed that are used by partner institutions.				
Source: Follow-up surveys to training activities.		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent		(Base)2000		0%
Indicator/Description: “Training courses” refers to specific USAID/CAR-developed course packages “Used” refers to all or parts of the training courses that are implemented successfully by the partner institutions. “Partner institutions” refers to the list of partner organizations found in <i>USAID’s Assistance Strategy for Central Asia 2001-2005: USAID Regional Mission for Central Asia</i> , April 2000, page 117.		2001	0%	
		2002	50%	
		2003	50%	
		2004	50%	
		2005	50%	
		(Final) 2005	50%	
Comments: It may be difficult to completely capture all of the ways in which training course materials are integrated into partner institutions. It may be difficult to assess the quality of the implemented course materials. For example, a partner institution may incorporate materials from a training course but may incorporate or implement this material incorrectly. The Mission will only count course material that is incorporated in a manner that positively addresses this IR.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 120-0160 Tkm SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Turkmenistan–USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 1.6.3 Sustainable models developed for integrated natural resources management				
Indicator: The of demonstration models or projects completed in cooperation with other parties.				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number		(Base)2000		0
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>“Models or Projects” refers to USAID/CAR pilot demonstration projects in water and energy.</p> <p>“Completed” refers to the successful design and build of the demonstration project or model (or a similar variant) in a targeted area.</p> <p>“Other parties” refers to local partners associated with the replicated projects, including, but not limited to, other donors, counterparts, or private sources.</p>		2001	0	
		2002	0	
		2003	0	
		2004	0	
		2005	1	
		(Final) 2005	1	
Comments:				
This indicator is the precursor to the indicator for SO1.6. This indicator depicts those models that have been developed and have partner buy-in.				

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Uzbekistan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 1.6, Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, including Energy

Strategic Objective ID: 122-0160

Self Assessment: Annual performance assessment unavailable

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy (20%)
5.5 Natural Resource Management (80%)

Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability
Environment

While Uzbekistan has modest fossil fuel resources, its water resources almost totally originate in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. This strategic objective calls for changing the way these natural resources are managed. This will provide the customers, the citizens of Uzbekistan, a greater voice in decisions affecting their lives and will improve the practices and policies of natural resources managers, leading to sustainable, environmentally sound economic growth.

Under its new strategy, the mission consolidated two separate energy and environmental strategic objectives into one. To see improvements in Central Asia in the management of critical natural resources, we must see improvements at the level of our intermediate results (IRs): 1) increased management capacity in natural resources; 2) improved policy and regulatory framework for natural resources management; 3) sustainable models developed for integrated natural resources management; and 4) public commitment established for natural resources management policies.

This is a new strategic objective and many activities are just beginning, therefore all indicators have baseline data for 2000. We are unable to provide an annual performance assessment.

Key Results:

Uzbekistan receives a modest level of assistance due to the pervasive control by a massive governmental structure. Last year, however, there were several key events that contributed to our overall objective.

Resource managers of the Syr Darya River, one of the two major feeders to the Aral Sea, are now using a planning tool that USAID developed. This will help them to make decisions on the allocation and distribution of water and energy in the region. Development of this model also laid solid groundwork for interaction among the policy and technical staffs of Uzbekistan and the other Central Asian republics, key to reducing a potential area for regional conflict.

With USAID technical expertise, a water management facility on the Chirchik River, a major tributary of the Syr Darya, increased downstream river flow to the Aral Sea by 100-150 million cubic meters per year (three percent). The new automated system allows mechanized control of the gates to the irrigation canal, and accurately measures the flow of water to the canal, thus reducing water wastage. The success of this project is leading at least one other donor to consider replication of similar cost-effective water saving installations elsewhere in the region.

These water sector results are significant, as Uzbekistan is a major consumer of and a very minor contributor to regional water resources. Water savings in Uzbekistan and Uzbekistan's participation in regional agreements on water distribution and allocation both contribute to conflict resolution and prevention efforts in the region.

This year USAID helped bring Uzbekistan into the discussions on global climate change. The government presented its First National Communication on Climate Change this year, and was a major force behind a group dubbed the "Third Way." This group includes representatives of five ex-Soviet countries that are considering the possibility of taking on emissions targets indexed to economic growth.

Performance and Prospects:

Building on the successes of past efforts in developing policy and regulatory frameworks in transboundary water management and in the management of energy resources, USAID has planned further training that will provide natural resources officials with a stronger basis for decision-making through better data collection systems, stronger partnerships with U.S. policy specialists and better public relations skills.

To complement this training, USAID forged a partnership between the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the meteorological service of Uzbekistan. Through this partnership, NOAA is building a demonstration model that will introduce new technologies and procedures for snowmelt forecasting and regional data sharing, which will help regional officials to better plan for water allocation. Because it is the largest consumer of water in the region, Uzbekistan will serve as the regional center for this activity, and will host several associated training activities.

In the Ferghana Valley, the region's breadbasket, recently high water tables put the area's fertility at risk of waterlogging. To help mitigate this problem, USAID is using a demonstration model introducing new technologies that upgrade the control mechanisms of the irrigation system already in place. USAID is also working with Israel's Center for Cooperation (MASHAV) on a bio-drainage demonstration model that presents the idea of planting carefully selected species of trees in targeted areas to help mitigate the rising water table.

The Central Asian Economic Community (CAEC) continues to be an important partner in the development of regional water agreements. Nonetheless, better cooperation with other regional water organizations, especially those in Uzbekistan, is needed. USAID is helping CAEC to build on the strengths of existing regional water and energy organizations to reach consensus amongst the four nations on further transboundary agreements.

An issue that could affect performance in the water sector is a continuing drought that may raise tensions among Central Asian nations over fewer shared water resources and thus make desired results more difficult to achieve for regional activities. The relationship Uzbekistan has with its neighbors has been especially strained over energy and water issues during drought years.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Although most of the activities under this SO are new, some internal assessments of ongoing activities may call for changes. This is especially true in the area of drafting regional agreements on water and energy, which have historically been difficult to achieve despite USAID and other donor assistance. The recommendations of these assessments will include suggested areas that have a greater chance of success, the level of funding needed, and which Central Asian regional organizations should play what role in the development of the agreements. The outcomes of these and other preliminary assessments will help us determine which activities we will curtail and which we will expand.

If full funding is not received, NOAA's partnership with the Uzbek meteorological/hydrological service would be jeopardized, leaving water resources managers with very little basis for objective decision-making. Also at risk would be MASHAV's bio-drainage activity that will help residents of the Ferghana Valley to better manage their rising water table.

Other Donor Programs:

The Canadian International Development Agency is providing technical training to water resource officials and managers, and the Swiss Government is taking part in our work with NOAA in the acquisition of hydrological data. This data is also being shared with UNDP and the World Bank. The mission will participate fully in the training component of the World Bank's Aral Sea Basin Program Global Environmental Facility grant.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

PA Consulting implements the Natural Resources Management Project. Israel's Center for Cooperation (MASHAV) will carry out efforts in the Ferghana Valley to mitigate water-logging problems. EPIC (IRG) has worked with transboundary water issues, and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is working with modeling systems that will help with snowmelt forecasting and data sharing.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 122-0160 Uzb SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Uzbekistan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: SO 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Indicator: The number of demonstration models that are replicated				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number		(Base)2000		0
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>”Demonstration models” refers to USAID/CAR Natural Resources Management Project pilot and illustrative model projects in target subject areas.</p> <p>“Replicated” refers to each time a demonstration project is copied and implemented in Uzbekistan with the assistance of local partners.</p>		2001	0	0
		2002	4	
		2003	8	
		2004	10	
		2005	13	
		(Final) 2005	13	
Comments:				
In Uzbekistan the replication of demonstration models will not start until we have some projects up and running which will come on line in 2002.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 122-0160 Uzb SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Uzbekistan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 1.6.1 Increased management capacity in the natural resources				
Indicator: The number of new data collection systems in use as a result of USAID/CAR activities				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number		(Base)2000		0
Indicator/Description: “New” refers to USAID/CAR –recommended or -sponsored activities; “Data collection systems” refers to USAID/CAR –sponsored activities that install new technology to capture information related to the management of natural resources.		2001	4	
		2002	29	
		2003	31	
		2004	33	
		2005	35	
		(Final) 2005	35	
Comments: Better access to information is not a guarantee that better information will be used by natural resource managers in the decision-making process. In addition to working with host country partners on increasing the number of data collection systems. USAID/CAR will also be working with and training natural resource managers on how to use the new data that will be available.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 122-0160 Uzb. SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Uzbekistan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 1.6.2 Improved policy and regulatory framework for natural resource management.				
Indicator: Number of natural resource policies within the USAID/CAR targeted reform areas that include established monitoring procedures.				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number		(Base)2000		0
Indicator/Description: “USAID/CAR targeted reform areas” refers to the specific topics the Mission addresses; including 1) transboundary issues; 2) market pricing and energy efficiency; and 3) waste minimization and resource conservation across all permeations of water, oil, and gas resources. “Established” refers to written procedures outlining monitoring actions.		2001	1	
		2002	1	
		2003	1	
		2004	1	
		2005	2	
		(Final) 2005	2	
Comments:				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 1.6 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy.				
Objective ID: 122-0160 Uzb SO 1.6 Environmental Management				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Uzbekistan– USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 1.6.3 Sustainable models developed for integrated natural resources management				
Indicator: The of demonstration models or projects completed in cooperation with other parties.				
Source: Tracking by USAID and contractor staff		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number		(Base)2000		1
<p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>“Models or Projects” refers to USAID/CAR pilot demonstration projects in water and energy.</p> <p>“Completed” refers to the successful design and build of the demonstration project or model (or a similar variant) in a targeted area.</p> <p>“Other parties” refers to local partners associated with the replicated projects, including, but not limited to, other donors, counterparts, or private sources.</p>		2001	5	
		2002	6	
		2003	6	
		2004	6	
		2005	6	
		(Final) 2005	6	
Comments:				
This indicator is the precursor to the indicator for SO1.6. This indicator depicts those models that have been developed and have partner buy-in.				

R4 Part II: Results Review By SO

Country/Organization: Kazakhstan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 1.2, Increased Soundness of Tax and Budget Policies and Administration

Strategic Objective ID: 115-0120

Self Assessment: Exceeding expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	1.1 Private Markets (45%) 2.4 Accountable Government Institutions (45%) 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced (10%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Regional Stability Economic Development U.S. Exports

In 2000, USAID and the Government of Kazakhstan made landmark progress in achieving this strategic objective, far exceeding results achieved in previous years. The goal of this SO is to increase the soundness of tax and budget policies and administration through achievement of three intermediate results: 1) improved tax code and implementation of the code, 2) improved budget development and execution, and 3) improved intergovernmental finance.

The direct beneficiaries of such improvements are the national and local government agencies in need of tax revenues and sound budget policies, as well as those parties to whom the government owes money (*i.e.*, arrears). Indirectly, the impact of improved fiscal policies on economic growth and development fosters greater economic and social stability for the people of Kazakhstan.

In this first year under the new performance monitoring plan (PMP), the previous indicators will serve as the basis for this year's R4 narrative reporting. However, the baseline information in the performance data tables will be provided based on the new indicators. Based upon the previous indicators, we exceeded expectations.

Key Results:

Overall, our fiscal reform program in Kazakhstan produced results that equal or surpass any in our economic sector portfolio, achieving or exceeding every benchmark. By the end of 2000, tax collections jumped to 17% of GDP, 2.5 percentage points above the target of 14.5%. Meanwhile, arrears were significantly reduced, to a mere 0.8% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and inflation dropped to just 9.8% per annum. In similar fashion, the target for the fiscal deficit as a share of GDP was 3.5%, while the actual was estimated at 0.7% of GDP-- representing a drastic improvement over last year, when the deficit was 3.6%.

In addition to these achievements, USAID supported the GOK's efforts to develop an oil fund by sending 30 parliamentarians on a study tour. This study tour gave members of parliament the

opportunity to discuss issues and voice key concerns with counterparts from other oil producing countries. The study tour played a major role in helping the GOK reach consensus regarding the establishment of an oil fund, which it did in December 2000. The new oil fund is designed to shelter Kazakhstan's economy from the destabilizing effects of sharp fluctuations in international oil prices.

During 2000, USAID helped the GOK conduct a major revision of the tax code. The revision has resulted in improvements: the code has been simplified, special exemptions have been eliminated, and the treatment of non-profit organizations has improved. The U.S. ambassador was instrumental in pursuing policy dialog in this area; in particular, he dealt with various tax problems encountered by foreign organizations that operate in the country.

Significant progress was also made in tax administration. Reorganization of the administrative structure is one example. Though generally speaking, the GOK has too many employees, headquarters at the Ministry of State Revenues was tremendously under-staffed. Consistent with USAID advice, headquarters staff has increased by 50%. In addition, inspectors have been trained in audit, collection and tax treaty benefits. This has increased compliance significantly, resulting in a revenue increase of 40% during 2000. Also, the tax treaty backlog has decreased, and computerization of the tax inspectorate is on schedule.

During 2000, the Government of Kazakhstan made program budgeting a statutory requirement. Implementation of program budgeting began at the national level, including budgeting for health and education. USAID helped the GOK to develop instructions, train analysts and develop performance indicators. Finally, with USAID technical assistance, the GOK began implementation of multi-year budget planning for the first time, a major achievement.

Solid results were also achieved in intergovernmental finance during 2000. The government committed itself to changing its current non-transparent system of allocating revenues to the regions in favor of the stable rule-based system recommended by USAID advisors. In addition, the government clarified the expenditure responsibilities of local governments.

Performance and Prospects:

The GOK's commitment to fiscal reform was commendable in 2000. Fiscal management has improved, inflation is lower, tax revenues are significantly higher and the government was able to carry out its spending plans. USAID's success in 2000 was greater than in any prior year, and we have now met or surpassed our performance targets for the second consecutive year. The GOK continues to adopt reforms that are necessary to improve its ability to raise revenues and manage its limited resources.

The GOK has been very receptive to USAID advice. The improved performance of the economy, particularly in the oil sector, has caused key reformers in parliament and the government to actively seek better resource management for the benefit of Kazakhstan's citizens. We expect over the next year that assistance to the parliament, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of State Revenues will have stronger links to oil-related matters than in previous years.

In December 2000, the draft tax code passed the first reading in parliament. A new code is expected to be passed in 2001, and USAID will continue to help improve it. We expect that the new tax code will be simpler and fairer.

At the local level, USAID completed a credit analysis of the city of Almaty. That analysis is being used by the EBRD to evaluate the city for a loan to improve waste management. USAID has also improved the capacity for budgetary and capital planning by officials in Atyrau. Budget analysts have been trained in accounting, finance and budget development. In addition, USAID has also assisted city officials from Atyrau with developing a five-year capital budget.

Should this strategic objective receive less than full funding, USAID plans to scale back its work on the Atyrau Regional Initiative.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

We plan to conduct an assessment of fiscal reform activities in the coming fiscal year.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank supported the computerization effort of the State Tax Committee and is continuing with a major treasury modernization project that involves technical advisors, training and equipment. USAID anticipated that EU/TACIS would provide the Ministry of State Revenues with assistance in tax administration. As of yet, however, they have not yet fielded an advisor. The EBRD is in the process of organizing a major loan to Almaty.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Barents Group implements the fiscal reform activity. The Academy for Educational Development (AED) coordinates participant training. The Eurasia Foundation provided a grant to an NGO working on tax issues.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased soundness of tax and budget policies and administration				
Objective ID: 115-0120				
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: SO 1.2. Increased soundness of tax and budget policies and administration				
Indicator: A. Tax revenues as a percent of GDP				
Source: USAID Fiscal Reform Project, Kazakhstan		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent		(Base)2000	14.5%	17%
Indicator/Description: Tax revenues as a percent of GDP.		2001	14.8%	
Comments: This indicator is an external indicator of progress in the areas of tax policy and tax administration. It is a standard indicator. Improving the code and improving tax administration will increase revenues collected, hence this indicator acts as an objective measure of progress.		2002	15.3%	
		2003	15.8%	
		2004	16.3%	
		2005	16.8%	
		(Final) 2005	16.8%	
Actual performance has exceeded the targets this year as a result of the high oil prices. Approximately 25% of the increase in corporate income tax revenues was a result of the petroleum sector contributions. Targets may be reviewed upward, if the government retains its resolve, once oil prices return to more normal levels.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased soundness of tax and budget policies and administration			
Objective ID: 115-0120			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 1.2.1 Improved Tax Code and Implementation if the Code			
Indicator: Tax Code and Tax Administration Benchmarks Achieved			
Source: USAID Fiscal Reform Project, Kazakhstan	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		36.3%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks. Comments: This is a combination of two indices. "Percent of Tax Administration Benchmarks Achieved." This indicator was developed to measure progress on key components of tax administration. The designated benchmarks components include computerization, dissemination of information to the public. Progress in these areas will improve the level of service to individuals, increase fairness and transparency, and have a positive impact on revenues collected. "Percent of Tax Policy Benchmarks Achieved." This indicator was developed to measure key features that a good tax code should have. It should be fair, clear, and not create disincentives to work, save or invest. The benchmarks include: A) the absence of internal inconsistencies, and; B) does not discourage foreign investment. Progress in these areas will improve the quality of the tax code, increase fairness and increase voluntary compliance. For this SO, the SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-3 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project's progress.	2001	40%	
	2002	50%	
	2003	60%	
	2004	70%	
	2005	80%	
	(Final) 2005	80%	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased soundness of tax and budget policies and administration				
Objective ID: 115-0120				
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 1.2.2 Improved Budget Development and Execution				
Indicator: Percent of Budget Development and Execution Benchmarks achieved				
Source: USAID Fiscal Reform Project, Kazakhstan		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent		(Base)2000		44.4%
<p>Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks.</p> <p>Comments: "Percent of Budget Development and Execution Benchmarks Achieved." This indicator measures progress on budget development and execution. A budget process must be transparent and also enable the government to develop a spending plan that meets needs in key social spending areas. The benchmarks selected capture those important features. Benchmarks include expenditures matching targets, full execution of the annual budget, and meeting expenditure goals for safety net funding, capital spending and education.</p> <p>For this SO, the SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-3 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project's progress.</p> <p>The data submitted by the implementing partner is reviewed by the SO Team. By sharing information with other donors, comparisons are drawn between data provided by the implementing partner, donors, and the host government. Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the fiscal sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner.</p>		2001	50%	
		2002	60%	
		2003	70%	
		2004	80%	
		2005	90%	
		(Final) 2005	90%	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased soundness of tax and budget policies and administration			
Objective ID: 115-0120			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: 1.2.3 Improved Intergovernmental Finance			
Indicator:Percent of Intergovernmental Finance Benchmarks Achieved			
Source: USAID Fiscal Reform Project, Kazakhstan	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		30.3%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total benchmarks. "Percent of Intergovernmental Finance Benchmarks Achieved." This indicator was developed by identifying areas for improvement that were key, if the system of intergovernmental finance was to support local government spending that reflected the priorities of citizens. These improvements include local assignment of education expenditures, transparency of subventions and withdrawals, local revenue authority, and a process that can adapt to decentralization. For this SO, the SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-3 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress. After the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the fiscal sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner.	2001	35%	
	2002	40%	
	2003	45%	
	2004	50%	
	2005	55%	
	(Final) 2005	55%	

R4 Part II: Results Review By SO

Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 1.2, Increased Soundness of Tax and Budget Policies and Administration

Strategic Objective ID: 116-0120

Self Assessment: Meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	1.1 Private Markets (45%) 2.4 Accountable Government Institutions (45%) 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced (10%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Regional Stability Economic Development U.S. Exports

In 2000, USAID and the Government of Kyrgyzstan took positive steps toward achieving this strategic objective. Our multi-year program to reform the fiscal sector in Kyrgyzstan achieved some of the best results to date. The goal of this SO is to increase the soundness of tax and budget policies and administration through achievement of three intermediate results: 1) improved tax code and implementation of the code, 2) improved budget development and execution, and 3) improved intergovernmental finance.

The direct beneficiaries of such improvements are the national and local government agencies in need of tax revenues and sound budget policies, as well as those parties to whom the government owes money (*i.e.*, arrears). Indirectly, the impact of improved fiscal policies on economic growth and development fosters greater economic and social stability for the people of Kyrgyzstan.

In this first year under the new performance monitoring plan (PMP), the previous indicators will serve as the basis for this year's R4 narrative reporting. However, the baseline information in the performance data tables will be provided based on the new indicators. Under the previous indicators, we met expectations.

Key Results:

Overall, USAID's performance in 2000 was mixed, meeting expectations by achieving several of its performance targets, even though the development of Kyrgyzstan's public sector remained subject to severe constraints, including weak government. The main indicator for this strategic objective, the general deficit as a percentage of GDP, was estimated to be less than 1% in 2000, as compared to 2.7% in 1999, and was well within the target of 2.5%. At the same time, the percent of tax revenues as a share of GDP was 12.4%, below the target for 2000. Despite the fall in revenues, the government continued to finance its fiscal deficit in a non-inflationary manner.

USAID helped the GOK to increase the number of government agencies adopting program budgeting from eleven in 1999 to 71 in 2000 (all but 7 agencies), helping institutionalize this process. In 2000, program budgeting expanded to the local level in the cities of Osh and Bishkek.

With the cooperation of the State Tax Inspectorate, the implementation of new instructions and commentary to the tax code began this year. This activity contributes to the development of a culture of voluntary compliance and reduces the corruption and administrative inconsistencies that stifle investment.

Finally, USAID supported the development of an independent Fiscal Analysis Unit within the parliament. This unit enables lawmakers to gauge the impact of legislation on the economy and the budget and to play a more active role in reform of the tax and budgetary systems.

Performance and Prospects:

Although USAID achieved notable progress, relative to past years, the Government of Kyrgyzstan still must make significant improvements in fiscal management. For example, Kyrgyzstan's relatively weak government, in particular the Ministry of Finance, was unable to meet its revenue targets for the year, and its execution of the budget remained weak. Over the past several years, the GOK's inability to implement its plans has limited its effectiveness and weakened its financial position.

The government still has significant arrears that it must eliminate, and debt service continues to constitute a huge portion of the budget. The government budgeted \$86.9 million for debt service in 2000, which is equal to 40% of projected tax revenues. For 2001, the estimate is \$105.5 million, or 45% of revenues. This strongly indicates Kyrgyzstan's urgent need for new revenue-enhancing measures. To address this, the parliament recently increased the sales tax from 2% to 3% and called for increases in both land and value-added taxes. We expect that during 2001 these efforts will be augmented by the introduction of a local property tax. Technical assistance will continue to emphasize revenue enhancement and resource management.

Finally, a more detailed budget classification system still needs to be put in place. We will help rewrite the budget law to bring it into full compliance with the IMF code of fiscal transparency.

Should funding be reduced, we will cut assistance in intergovernmental finance.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

While conditions in Kyrgyzstan remain favorable for the fiscal reform project activities, recent changes at the Ministry of Finance have created some uncertainty regarding the ministry's priorities. In response, USAID will increasingly shift activities to work more closely with parliament. Additionally, given the relative success of the local budget reforms, we will begin to concentrate our efforts more in that area. Also, recent requests for assistance with macroeconomic forecasting may necessitate some increase of assistance in this area.

Other Donor Programs:

The IMF has replaced its tax advisor with a debt advisor. The IMF also helped the government on amendments to the tax code, and has been instrumental in preventing legislation that would

reduce tax revenues. EU/TACIS, which had been working on macroeconomic forecasting, completed its program in 2000.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Barents Group implements the fiscal reform activity. The Academy for Educational Development (AED) coordinates participant training.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased soundness of tax and budget policies and administration				
Objective ID: 116-0120				
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: SO 1.2 Increased soundness of tax and budget policies and administration				
Indicator: Tax revenues as a percent of GDP				
Source: USAID Fiscal Reform Project, Kyrgyzstan		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent		(Base)2000	14.5%	12.4%*
Indicator/Description: Tax revenues as a percent of GDP.		2001	14.9%	
<p>Comments: This indicator is a clear external indicator of progress in the areas of tax policy and tax administration. Improving the code and improving tax administration will increase revenues collected, hence this indicator acts as an objective measure of progress.</p> <p>Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.</p> <p>Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the fiscal sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner.</p> <p>*The actual baseline figure (12.4%) is an estimate based on preliminary figures provided by the GoKR..</p>		2002	15.5%	
		2003	15.9%	
		2004	16.5%	
		2005	16.9%	
		(Final) 2005	16.9%	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased soundness of tax and budget policies and administration				
Objective ID: 116-0120				
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 1.2.1 Improved Tax Code and Implementation if the Code				
Indicator: Tax Code and Tax Administration Benchmarks Achieved				
Source: USAID Fiscal Reform Project, Kyrgyzstan		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent		(Base)2000		43.5%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks.		2001	50%	
<p>Comments: This indicator has two components. The first is "Percent of Tax Administration Benchmarks Achieved." This indicator was developed to measure progress on key components of tax administration. The designated benchmarks components include computerization, dissemination of information to the public. Progress in these areas will improve the level of service to individuals, increase fairness and transparency, and have a positive impact on revenues collected.</p> <p>The second component is "Percent of Tax Policy Benchmarks Achieved." This indicator was developed to measure key features that a good tax code should have. It should be fair, clear, and not create disincentives to work, save or invest. The benchmarks include: A) the absence of internal inconsistencies, and; B) does not discourage foreign investment. Progress in these areas will improve the quality of the tax code, increase fairness and increase voluntary compliance.</p> <p>For this SO, the SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-3 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress.</p> <p>Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.</p>		2002	60%	
		2003	70%	
		2004	80%	
		2005	90%	
		(Final) 2005	90%	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased soundness of tax and budget policies and administration				
Objective ID: 116-0120				
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 1.2.2 Improved Budget Development and Execution				
Indicator: Percent of Budget Development and Execution Benchmarks achieved				
Source: USAID Fiscal Reform Project, Kyrgyzstan		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent		(Base)2000		36.1%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total number of benchmarks. Comments: This indicator measures progress on budget development and execution. A budget process must be transparent and also enable the government to develop a spending plan that meets needs in key social spending areas. The benchmarks selected capture those important features. Benchmarks include expenditures matching targets, full execution of the annual budget, and meeting expenditure goals for safety net funding, capital spending and education. For this SO, the SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-3 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress. The data submitted by the implementing partner is reviewed by the SO Team. By sharing information with other donors, comparisons are drawn between data provided by the implementing partner, donors, and the host government. Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the fiscal sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner.		2001	40%	
		2002	50%	
		2003	60%	
		2004	70%	
		2005	80%	
		(Final) 2005	80%	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Increased soundness of tax and budget policies and administration			
Objective ID: 116-0120			
Approved: 2000-06-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: 1.2.3 Improved Intergovernmental Finance			
Indicator:Percent of Intergovernmental Finance Benchmarks Achieved			
Source: USAID Fiscal Reform Project, Kyrgyzstan	Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percent	(Base)2000		33.3%
Indicator/Description: Total number of benchmarks achieved as a percent of total benchmarks.	2001	35%	
Comments: This indicator was developed by identifying areas for improvement that were key, if the system of intergovernmental finance was to support local government spending that reflected the priorities of citizens. These improvements include local assignment of education expenditures, transparency of subventions and withdrawals, local revenue authority, and a process that can adapt to decentralization.	2002	45%	
	2003	55%	
	2004	65%	
	2005	75%	
	(Final) 2005	75%	
For this SO, the SO Team designed a matrix that consists of numerous "bricks", each representing a benchmark. At the end of the period, the SO Team reviews reports to determine how many of these benchmarks were achieved. After analysis of the data related to each brick, a score from 0-3 is assessed to each brick, based on the degree of reform. An aggregate score is then tallied for the entire chart and the achieved percentage is calculated. The yearly percentage is compared to the yearly target to determine the project’s progress.			
Working with the SO Team, a contractor performed an initial data quality assessment in August 2000 by assessing the quality of this indicator against Agency quality standards for performance indicators. In addition, the high degree of information sharing and accepted standards for data sources give the SO Team a reliable, practical pool of information that leaves little room for subjective interpretation.			
Therefore, after the implementing partner collects data from host government publications available to the general public and from various IFI assessments of the fiscal sector, the SO Team reviews the data. The SO Team then uses independent assessments to cross-reference material provided by the implementing partner.			

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Kazakhstan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 2.3, More Effective, Responsible, and Accountable Local Governance

Strategic Objective ID: 115-0230

Self Assessment: Not meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	2.4 Accountable Government Institutions (80%) 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society (20%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Economic Development Democracy

The performance of this strategic objective does not meet expectations. While a lack of political will to decentralize contributes to this rating, delays in implementation are the primary cause. The objective is to strengthen local governments as both democratic and service providing institutions through three intermediate results: 1) the introduction of democratic practices; 2) increased local government capacity; and 3) increased local government authority. Tangible improvements in local governments, chosen for their openness to reform, are possible without policy changes by the national government. Increased citizen participation and improved local government practices should increase the receptivity of national policymakers to decentralization and create a critical mass for promoting the local government reform. The ultimate beneficiaries are city dwellers, who benefit from the opportunity to convey their priorities to local government authorities and who enjoy improved services.

Key Results:

The most successful component of the local government program continues to be the training program and the development of a local training capacity. The program is institutionalizing high quality, in-service training so that it is available to local government professionals nationwide. The number of local trainers and the number and variety of training modules, which they are able to conduct, is growing steadily. Training is well received and in high demand throughout the country. Two certification programs, one for financial officers and one for elected council members, will give motivated individuals' an incentive to complete a series of courses. The curriculum of the certification programs has the preliminary approval of the Agency for Civil Service (ACS) and will be offered by regional training centers throughout the country. USAID is providing assistance with curriculum development and training the trainers. It will co-fund training and provide quality control.

More public hearings were held, making it one of the most popular tools for soliciting citizen input. Several regional representatives of the National Anti-Monopoly Committee put USAID training and technical assistance on how to hold a public hearing to good use, while the National

Antimonopoly Committee (AMC) revised its regulations on public hearings. In Atyrau, the local Antimonopoly Committees held public hearings on water and sewage tariffs and the Ust-Kamenogorsk and Almaty Antimonopoly Committees held public hearings on heating and electric tariffs.

USAID assistance was key to the approval of the first of a series of loans by the World Bank to improve the city of Atyrau's water and sanitation systems management. As part of the effort to make the water company commercially viable, USAID consultants developed a methodology, complete with easy-to-use spreadsheets, to calculate the effect of a change in tariffs for use by the Atyrau Vodokanal (water authority). This will facilitate the development of rate change proposals as well as the analysis of the proposals by the Atyrau Anti-Monopoly Committee. USAID also presented to the national and local Anti-Monopoly Committees an analysis of the discrepancies between the current tariff rate policy for water in Kazakhstan and the conditionalities set by the World Bank as part of the loan agreement.

An in-depth credit worthiness analysis for the city of Almaty, as a preliminary step for an EBRD loan, was conducted by two consultants with expertise in municipal finance. While the assessment revealed that the city is managing its finances more professionally and transparently than in the past, the city's control over its own budget—and thus its ability to engage in borrowing independently—is highly circumscribed by the national government's practice of dictating annual transfers amounts. A partnership between the cities of Almaty and Tucson is seeking to improve solid waste management and public utilities infrastructure management. This complements the EBRD loan, which will finance a municipal landfill. Currently, private operators dump trash throughout the foothills of the Tien Shan Mountains surrounding Almaty.

In addition to the Almaty-Tucson partnership, a partnership between the northern city of Pavlodar and Helena, Montana was launched. In Pavlodar, the partnership will pursue improved solid waste management with particular emphasis on landfill improvement, water treatment and water system management, and communal property management.

Two public meetings were held with USAID support to discuss the local government draft law, one in Astana and one in a provincial city. Parliamentarians and representatives of local governments participated in both events, which were covered by the press. While the inclusion of local government officials was an important precedent from a law making point of view, it did not lead to significant changes in the draft law itself. The parliament and government agencies also requested comments from USAID and a number of its implementers on the draft law, but ultimately did not adopt any of the more far-reaching recommendations.

A Council of Oblast Maslikhat (regional council) Secretaries was established at the conclusion of the Astana public meeting. The council promised to provide a channel for bottom-up input into national policies affecting local government. The council's comments on the local government legislation, which was just recently passed, however, reflected more interest in the secretaries' own status than in decentralization. In contrast, city councils seem to think more independently and are more closely connected to the concerns of their communities.

Performance and Prospects:

The Government of Kazakhstan, while willing to hear other viewpoints on local government reform, is not yet willing to make serious changes. The new local state administration law does not provide a foundation for decentralization. Rather, it codifies the status quo. While the national government remains uninterested in decentralization, its proponents include the progressive but politically weak Agency for Strategic Planning, a number of parliamentarians, and an increasing number of local authorities. The Agency for Strategic Planning actively consulted USAID's advisors as it drafted a concept paper for decentralization in Kazakhstan, and has requested assistance with legislative drafting. USAID and its advisors maintain an on-going dialogue with the parliament regarding local government reform. While challenging and engaging national policymakers remains important, our plans remain unchanged, namely to introduce commonly accepted practices of accountability, transparency and citizen involvement to a broad audience of local government officials through nation-wide training, publications, and technical assistance. Consensus from below is the most likely strategy for raising the standard of governance.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Work in pilot sites during the second half of the reporting period slowed down. The target for one of the performance indicators, which captures dissemination of improved management practices, has not been met. A shift in focus away from the regional (oblast) administrations and towards improving management practices in city and district administrations may improve performance.

Other Donor Programs:

EU/TACIS is concluding its work in civil service reform and is starting a decentralization initiative. The World Bank is negotiating a series of loans for water supply companies that will include hiring outside operators to run the companies. The Soros Foundation provides small grants to local governments and NGOs to hold hearings and conduct other activities and grants to policy institutes to research local government issues.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The International City/County Management Association implements the Local Government Initiative and Resource Cities. The Academy for Educational Development (AED) coordinates participant training. The Eurasia Foundation has provided grants to local administration and university-based public administration programs.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 2.3 More effective, responsive and accountable local governance				
Objective ID: 115-0230				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: SO 2.3 More effective, responsive and accountable local governance				
Indicator: Public confidence in local government increases				
Source: Public opinion poll				
Unit of Measure: Percentage		Year	Planned	Actual
Indicator/Description: “Public confidence” is defined as public confidence in city local governments (Akimat and Maslikhat).		(reference point)1996		28%
<p>Comments:</p> <p>7.0% expressed “high confidence” and 53.9% expressed “confidence with reservations” for a total of 60.9%. The same question regarding Oblast administration yielded a similar response (6.9% + 52.3% for a total of 59.2%).</p> <p>An IFES poll, conducted in 1996, is included here as a reference point. It posed the question “how responsive is local government to the needs and concerns of the people”. 6% said “very responsive”, 22% “somewhat responsive”, for a total of 28%. Thus, there appears to be a big jump in confidence, though this is probably due to the improved economic situation (see Kyrgyzstan R4 for SO 2.3).</p>		(base)2000		60.9%
		2001		
		2002		
		2003		
		2004		
		2005		
		(Final) 2005		

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 2.3 More effective, responsive and accountable local governance				
Objective ID: 115-0230				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.3.1 Introduction of democratic practices				
Indicator: Increase in use of participatory and transparent governance practices in target local governments				
Source: ICMA				
Unit of Measure: Percentage .		Year	Planned	Actual
Indicator/Description: Percentage of target municipalities using transparent procedures and vehicles for citizen involvement. The universe of target municipalities includes 55 jurisdictions. Thus 1.8% of the target municipalities is one jurisdiction. This indicator measures dissemination beyond the pilot sites. Practices need to be applied in the reporting period to be included		(Base)1999		3.6%
		2000	7.2%	7.2%
		2001	12.6%	
		2002	18%	
		2003	27%	
		2004	36%	
		2005	48.6%	
		(Final) 2005	48.6%	
Comments:				
Three public hearings, in Atyrau, Ust-Kamenogorsk, and Almaty, and one round table discussion in Lisakovsk, were held. Thus, 4 sites engaged in participatory practices, for a score of 7.2%.				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 2.3 More effective, responsive and accountable local governance				
Objective ID: 115-0230				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.3.2 Increased local government capacity				
Indicator: Improvement in management practices in target municipalities.				
Source: ICMA				
Unit of Measure: Percentage.		Year	Planned	Actual
Indicator/Description: Percentage of target municipalities using new good management practices. The universe of target municipalities includes 55 jurisdictions. Thus 1.8% of the target municipalities is one jurisdiction. Comments: Pavlodar has created a joint Akimat –Maslikhat Procurement Commission; tariff setting methodology adopted by the Atyrau Antimonopoly Committee; creditworthiness analysis developed for the Almaty city Akimat. That is three municipalities or 5.4%.		(Base)1999	3%	1.8%
		2000	7.2%	5.4%
		2001	12.6%	
		2002	18%	
		2003	27%	
		2004	36%	
		2005	48.6%	
		(Final) 2005	48.6%	

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: SO 2.3 More effective, responsive and accountable local governance			
Objective ID: 115-0230			
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR	
Result Name: IR 2.3.3 Increased local government authority			
Indicator: Increase in functions, with corresponding funding and authority, clearly identified as local government responsibilities by national legislation and/or policy and in actual practice.			
Source: An annual review with scoring done by consensus by USAID, Contractors, and independent experts.			
Unit of Measure:Percentage		Year	Planned
Indicator/Description: Score if the local government functions (below) are practiced nationwide, converted to a percentage. “Functions” are defined as : 1) authority to manage services delivered at the local level; 2) access to revenue base local government can influence; 3) power to make budget decisions independently; 4) leadership accountable to citizens through elected officials; 5) control over communal property; and 6) department heads are accountable to the local government and not the central government.		(Base)2000	50%
		2001	58%
		2002	58%
		2003	66%
		2004	66%
		2005	74%
		(Final) 2005	74%
Comments: A round table discussion was held on February 5, 2000. The panel agreed that local governments are responsible for a wide range of services, education and health being partial exceptions (1 point). Local governments have some opportunity to set their budget priorities and some discretion on which budget line items actually receive an appropriation, since arrearages are common (half point). Communal property has been transferred to municipalities, and they have the power to allocate and use the property as they see fit (1 point). Despite decrees to the contrary, dual subordination gives national ministries a powerful voice over several departments, including the finance department, education, and health. The police and anti-monopoly committees, which regulate SMEs as well as utilities, are vertically organized (1/2 point). This adds up to a total of 3 out of 6 possible points, or 50%.			

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan - USAID/CAR

Strategic Objective Name: 2.3, More Effective, Responsible, and Accountable Local Governance

Strategic Objective ID: 116-0230

Self Assessment: Meeting expectations

Summary:

Link to Strategic Agency Framework:	2.4 Accountable Government Institutions (80%) 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society (20%)
Link to MPP Goals:	Economic Development Democracy

Overall, performance of this strategic objective has been promising. Successful decentralization in Kyrgyzstan requires strengthened local governments as both democratic and service providing institutions through the following intermediate results: 1) the introduction of democratic practices; 2) increased local government capacity; and 3) increased local government authority. Tangible improvements in targeted local governments, chosen for their openness to reform, are possible without changing current policies by the national government. Receptivity to decentralization is largely cultivated by bringing the results of improved practices to the attention of national policymakers and demonstrating the potential of local government. These three intermediate results serve to foster improved performance and accountability of local administrations to their constituents. The immediate beneficiaries of our assistance include local government officials, NGO members, and ultimately, citizens who benefit from improved local government services.

Key Results:

We are finally achieving notable results after two years of effort, notwithstanding limitations due to elections and government inaction. A growing number of public hearings were held. Local Economic Development Boards were launched with participation of NGOs and businesspeople in the pilot cities of Uzgen, Kant, Tokmok, and Naryn. Improved management practices in the area of financial and communal property management have been adopted by the four pilot cities and are ready for dissemination to other self-government cities. Condominium promotion was again one of the most successful activities, leading to an increase in the number of condominiums from 132 to 222 during this reporting period. Despite the resistance to condominium formation by the Bishkek city maintenance agency, eight condominiums were formed in the city. USAID is supporting condominium promotion and training through regional housing associations in Bishkek, Osh, and Jalal-Abad.

The city of Naryn adopted a composting plan as a result of the Naryn-Great Falls, Montana partnership. Visitors from Great Falls provided immediate remedies for the redevelopment of the city water/wastewater infrastructure and offered tools to solve longer-term, capital intensive

reconstruction. The city of Great Falls donated a garbage truck -- shipment is expected in spring 2001. The truck will help to cover up to 80% of the city's needs and improve garbage collection.

The Association of Cities of the Kyrgyz Republic, representing all 20 Kyrgyz cities, established itself as an independent, non-governmental organization in order to advocate local government interests. The association provides a counterbalance to the pro-government Congress of Local Communities. The most talented staff of the congress has joined the new association.

Performance and Prospects:

Performance is generally on target and prospects remain positive. There is considerable receptivity at the local level to USAID's local government program. Until just recently, there was little indication that the national government is willing to make systematic changes towards decentralization and local government reform. In January, the president announced that elections for the mayors of village and self-government cities will take place in October 2001. Current indications are that the elections will be a controlled affair, but we hope that international and domestic opinion, as expressed by parliament and civic groups, will strengthen the process.

The modest authorities that have been given to self-government cities by law have not been implemented in all localities because of resistance from the (rayon) administrative level. Local governments continue to exert no effective control over local taxes and fees. The central authorities predetermine 80% to 90% of our pilot cities' budget. Much remains to be done in the areas of budgeting, revenue raising and revenue sharing involving the Ministry of Finance. Budgeting and financial management assistance is coordinated with our fiscal reform strategic objective. Assistance with asset management is collaborated with our land registration effort. As a result of local level receptivity, USAID anticipates expanding the program to two new pilot cities in calendar year 2001. We expect further progress in the original pilot sites.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

No adjustment to plans are currently needed.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank, UNDP, and the Soros Foundation also support activities with a local government dimension. A UNDP decentralization program focuses on rural areas. The Soros Foundation funds an awards program for housing associations. USAID, in turn, publicizes the award program to condominiums and oversees its evaluation according to USAID-developed standards of what constitutes a good condominium.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Urban Institute is the prime contractor of the Local Government Initiative. The International City/County Management Association is implementing the Resource Cities partnership between Naryn and Great Falls, Montana. The Academy for Educational Development (AED) coordinates participant training. The Eurasia Foundation has provided grants to housing groups and university-based public administration programs.

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 2.3 More effective, responsive and accountable local governance				
Objective ID: 116-0230				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: SO 2.3 More effective, responsive and accountable local governance				
Indicator: Public confidence in local government increases:				
Source: Public opinion poll		Year	Planned	Actual
Unit of Measure: Percentage		(reference point)1996		29%
Indicator/Description: “Public confidence” is defined as public confidence in city local governments (Administration and Kenesh).		(base)2000		25%
		2001		
		2002		
		2003		
		2004		
		2005		
		(Final) 2005		
Comments: 3.5% expressed “high confidence” and 21.5% expressed “confidence with reservations” for a total of 25.0%. An IFES poll, conducted in 1996, is included here as a reference point. It posed the question “how responsive is local government to the needs and concerns of the people”. 4% said “very responsive”, 25% “somewhat responsive”, for a total of 29%. Thus, there appears to be a slight negative trend in confidence, though this is probably due to the desperate economic situation (compare with Kazakhstan R4 for SO 2.3).				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 2.3 More effective, responsive and accountable local governance				
Objective ID: 116-0230				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: 2.3.1 Introduction of democratic practices				
Indicator: Increase in use of participatory and transparent governance practices in target local governments				
Source: Urban Institute, ICMA				
Unit of Measure: Percentage.		Year	Planned	Actual
Indicator/Description: Percentage of target municipalities using participatory and transparent governance practices. The universe of target municipalities includes 12 jurisdictions. Thus 8.3% of the target municipalities is one jurisdiction. This indicator measures dissemination beyond the pilot site. Practices need to be adhered to in the reporting period in order to be included.		(Base)1999	0	8.3%
		2000	25%	33.3%
		2001	50%	
		2002	83%	
		2003	100%	
		2004	100%	
		2005	100%	
		Comments: Participatory practices were employed in 4 cities (33.3%).	(Final) 2005	100%

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 2.3 More effective, responsive and accountable local governance				
Objective ID: 116-0230				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.3.2 Increased local government capacity				
Indicator: Improvement in management practices in target municipalities.				
Source: Urban Institute, ICMA				
Unit of Measure: Percentage.		Year	Planned	Actual
Indicator/Description: Percentage of target municipalities using improved management practices. The universe of target municipalities includes 12 jurisdictions. Thus 8.3% of the target municipalities is one jurisdiction.		(Base)1999	7%	3.5%
		2000	28%	25%
		2001	56%	
		2002	70%	
		2003	85%	
		2004	100%	
		2005	100%	
		(Final) 2005	100%	
Comments: Modern management practices adopted include use of budget database, categorization of assets and adoption of an asset management plan, and competitive procurements conducted under grants program (total number of practices is 7); 3 target municipalities have adopted these management practices (25%).				

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: 2.3 More effective, responsive and accountable local governance				
Objective ID: 116-0230				
Approved: 2000-05-01		Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR		
Result Name: IR 2.3.3 Increased local government authority				
Indicator: Increase in functions, with corresponding funding and authority, clearly identified as local government responsibilities by national legislation and/or in actual practice.				
<p>Source: An annual review with scoring done by consensus by USAID, Contractors, and independent experts (conducted 01/24/01).</p> <p>Unit of Measure: Percentage</p> <p>Indicator/Description:</p> <p>Score if the local government functions are practiced nationwide, converted to a percentage.</p> <p>“Functions” are defined as :</p> <p>1) authority to manage services delivered at local level</p> <p>2) access to revenue base they can influence</p> <p>3) power to make budget decisions independently</p> <p>4) leadership accountable to citizens through elected officials</p> <p>5) control over communal property</p> <p>6) department heads are accountable to the local government and not the central government.</p> <p>Comments: Partial progress made in three conditions: Condition #1: local self-government bodies control trash collection, road repair, water/wastewater services, local transportation, some public works. Many significant functions including finance, education, health and others are primarily under central control; Condition #4: self-government mayors must stand for election as council members to be eligible for appointment; Condition #5: self-government cities have received ownership over many assets, acquired a relatively clear title to city-owned property and started renting out communal assets; reviewers noted partial progress only since ambiguity regarding local governments' authority to dispose communal property still exists.</p>				
		Year	Planned	Actual
		(Base)1999		17%
		2000		25%
		2001	33%	
		2002	33%	
		2003	41%	
		2004	41%	
		2005	50%	
(Final) 2005	50%			

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Kazakhstan – USAID/CAR

Training and Exchanges

Training and exchanges are fundamental to success, as participants are strategically selected to support and complement the mission's broader portfolio and objectives. Training and exchanges have enabled participants to positively influence practices in their own countries by exposing them to international practices through in-country, third country and U.S.- based training.

Annually, USAID trains approximately 15,000 Kazakhstanis through various activities. Of this total, USAID trained over 1,000 decision-makers, professionals and active citizens (approximately 50% of whom were women) through the Global Training for Development Project in FY 2000. The majority of training for FY2000 directly supported three of the mission's strategic objectives: SO 1.3, an improved environment for the growth of small and medium enterprises, SO 2.1, strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions; and SO 2.3, more effective, responsive and accountable local governance.

USAID continues to place a greater emphasis on more cost-effective in-country training programs and on the training of trainers, rather than simply training individual participants. The impact of USAID's training on economic development in Kazakhstan has been broad and deep. More enterprises are able to determine their true profitability, and their accountants have the tools and techniques to help senior managers make the changes necessary to survive and thrive. A three-week SME development program in Israel provided methods and techniques to better enable decision-makers in local and national governments, as well as in businesses and banks, to appropriately allocate their financial and human resources. In turn, this will stimulate local entrepreneurs to invest in and manage new businesses and industries and to compete in national markets. The ultimate goal is to transform each of the Central Asian Republics into a market- and consumer-driven economy that is responsive to the needs of citizens.

After receiving USAID training, a local bank became the primary certified mortgage lender in Kazakhstan. The bank then established a new procedure to lease real estate and provide mortgage and consumer loans. Also, after a training program, law students established the "Kazakhstan Association of Young Lawyers." The association now has 50 official members and approximately 80 active supporters. As a result of training in media management skills, a local TV station, "RIKA" adopted new advertising practices. RIKA claims that it increased commercial airtime sales by 60 - 70%,

As a result of USAID training, Youth Information Service of Kazakhstan (YISK) conducted an effective media campaign to raise the general public's awareness of the need for education reform. The director of YISK, along with the Almaty-based rating firm Eurasia Consulting, developed a system to rank universities' performance. Using a grant received from the Eurasia Foundation, YISK purchased computers for four of its oblast offices, created a website, designed and printed posters, and opened a hotline that students from all over the republic can call with complaints or to learn more about the organization.

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Kyrgyzstan – USAID/CAR

Training and Exchanges

Training and exchanges are fundamental to success, as participants are strategically selected to support and complement USAID's broader portfolio and objectives. Training and exchanges have enabled participants to positively influence practices in Kyrgyzstan by exposing them to international practices through in-country, third country and U.S.-based training.

Annually, USAID trains approximately 9,700 Kyrgyz citizens through various activities. Of this total, USAID trained over 1,200 decision-makers, professionals and active citizens (approximately 45% of whom were women) through the Global Training for Development Project in FY 2000. Participants received training in the area of economic restructuring (SO 1.3), democratic reform (SO 2.1), social stabilization (SO 3.2), and energy and environment (SO 1.6). USAID continues to place a greater emphasis on more cost-effective in-country training programs and on training trainers rather than simply training individual participants.

Many of the participants return to Kyrgyzstan and make positive changes in their communities as a result of their training. After exposure to scientific breakthroughs during a training course on epidemiology in Atlanta, Dr. Usmanov created a new, more accurate method of epidemiological control, which was adopted by the Government of Kyrgyzstan in January 2000. After training in the U.S., Mr. Abazganov shared his newly acquired knowledge by producing a brochure outlining the advantages of establishing a water user association in the countryside. He distributed the first 100 copies of the brochure to water user association chairmen free of charge.

A three-week SME development program in Israel provided methods and techniques to better enable decision-makers in local and national governments, as well as in businesses and banks, to appropriately allocate their financial and human resources. In turn, this has stimulated local entrepreneurs to invest in and manage new businesses and industries and to compete in national markets. The ultimate goal is to transform each of the Central Asian Republics into a market- and consumer-driven economy responsive to the needs of citizens. One Kyrgyz participant organized a training program on business planning to explain the critical role of small business in the economic growth and development of transition countries.

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Tajikistan – USAID/CAR

Training and Exchanges

Training and exchanges are fundamental to success, as participants are strategically selected to support and complement USAID's broader portfolio and objectives. It has enabled participants to positively influence practices in Tajikistan by exposing them to international practices through in-country, third country and U.S.- based training.

Approximately 3,000 Tajiks participate in USAID training programs each year. Of this total, USAID trained over 1,800 decision-makers, professionals and active citizens through its Global Training for Development project in FY 2000. The majority of training for FY2000 directly supported three of the mission's strategic objectives: SO 1.3, an improved environment for the growth of small and medium enterprises, SO 2.1, strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions; and SO 2.3, more effective, responsive and accountable local governance.

After returning from training, some of the participants founded a new NGO to serve the needs of rural NGO leaders, university students, and others who desire to develop their skills in leadership, NGO development, conflict resolution, civic and tolerance education. Participants from another training activity, together with the University of Nebraska at Omaha, are training a cadre of trainers to promote collaborative problem-solving practices at the local government level. They also provide conflict resolution courses for the general public and publish a number of articles in the newspapers about the center.

After receiving training in the U.S., two participants created a new course on gender and culture at the Tajik-Russian Slavonic University in academic year 2000. They designed a manual to enhance student awareness of the role of women in society and to enable students to analyze social problems from a gender studies perspective. The manual and course introduce gender research and education, family planning and reproductive rights, gender statistics and methods of gender analysis.

A three-week SME development program in Israel provided methods and techniques to better enable decision-makers in local and national governments, as well as in businesses and banks, to appropriately allocate their financial and human resources. In turn, this stimulated local entrepreneurs to invest in and manage new businesses and industries and to compete in national markets. The ultimate goal is to transform each of the Central Asian Republics into a market- and consumer-driven economy responsive to the needs of citizens.

In primary health care, the Tajik Ministry of Health, with the assistance of the Family Training Center in Dushanbe, organized new family medicine centers in four oblasts to introduce family practices at the oblast level. This happened after family medicine training in Kyrgyzstan.

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Turkmenistan – USAID/CAR

Training and Exchanges

Training and exchanges are fundamental to success, as participants are strategically selected to support and complement USAID's broader portfolio and objectives. Training and exchanges have enabled participants to positively influence practices in Turkmenistan by exposing them to international practices through in-country, third country and U.S.-based training. Annually, USAID trains approximately 1,500 Turkmen citizens (approximately 50% of whom are women) through its various activities. Of this total, USAID trained over 500 professionals and active citizens through the Global Training for Development Project in FY 2000. Participants received training in the area of economic restructuring, democratic reform, and social stabilization.

USAID continues to place a greater emphasis on more cost-effective in-country training and on the training of trainers, rather than simply training individual participants. USAID-funded training continued to expose Turkmen participants to neighboring countries' approaches to solving issues of mutual interest. However, stringent new exit visa requirements imposed by the Turkmen Government impeded the implementation of third-country and U.S.-based training programs. For this reason, the number of participants trained in country increased by 49%.

As a result of USAID training, two indigenous NGOs – “Special Olympics” and UMIT (which means “Hope”) are training people in various communities in their region about their rights. They provide legal advice, issue bulletins, arrange roundtables and hold charity actions. These two NGOs organized a fundraising drive for children from low-income families and for disabled children.

Ms. Muhamedova participated in the NGO Constituency Development training held in Croatia in 2000. While there, she learned new ways to fund her self-sustaining nonprofit organization, the Center of Youth Education. As a result of this opportunity, she acquired the knowledge to increase revenues for her organization and to expand services to include classes on skills retraining for unemployed, international business, office management and accounting. In the past year, 500 students completed the retraining course for the unemployed alone.

A three-week SME development program in Israel provided methods and techniques to stimulate local entrepreneurs to invest in and manage new businesses and to compete in national markets. One of the participants opened a consulting firm with three others. They have conducted training courses at the Dashoguz Business Training Center on starting new businesses, the basics of marketing and financial management for entrepreneurs. Once this firm becomes licensed as an auditor, the staff will be able to certify financial reports in accordance with Turkmen law.

After returning from an exchange with the Connecticut Chapter of the American Academy of Family Practice, the head of the family practitioners' association began providing medical retraining to improve family medicine. In one year, more than 300 family practitioners attended sixteen seminars in Ashgabat and Akhal velayat.

R4 Part II: Results Review by SO

Country/Organization: Uzbekistan – USAID/CAR

Training and Exchanges

Training and exchanges are fundamental to success, participants are strategically selected to support and complement USAID's broader portfolio and objectives. Training and exchanges have enabled participants to positively influence practices in Uzbekistan by exposing them to international practices through in-country, third country and U.S.-based training.

Annually, USAID trains approximately 5,700 Uzbek citizens through various activities. Of this total, USAID trained over 1,500 decision-makers, professionals, and active citizens through the Global Training for Development Project in FY 2000. The majority of training for FY2000 directly supported three of the mission's strategic objectives: SO 1.3, an improved environment for the growth of small and medium enterprises; SO 2.1, strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions; and SO 3.2, increased utilization of quality primary health care for select populations.

Over 200 USAID-trained officials from the Ministry of Finance are now helping the Government of Uzbekistan to convert to International Accounting Standards (IAS). A three-week SME development program in Israel provided methods and techniques to stimulate local entrepreneurs to invest in and manage new businesses and industries and to compete in national markets. After returning from this training a Deputy Chairman of the Business Fund Council in Uzbekistan organized an institution of financial consultants for SME support investment and business management. He has also submitted a proposal to the Cabinet of Ministers to provide entrepreneurs with easy registration and financial support.

Training on the NGO Law allowed regional representatives of the Ministry of Justice to better implement the law throughout the country. As a result of USAID funded training activities for oblast-level judges, a Committee of Women Lawyers was created in November 2000, a new edition of the law on courts was adopted, and a Law on Civil and Criminal Law came into effect on January 1, 2001. After returning from a regional Women's Bar Association conference, Ms. Sattarova was inspired to initiate a seminar on family law, domestic violence and women's rights. Her goal was to expose Uzbekistani women to their legal rights and to NGOs that provide legal assistance.

Study tours and regional conferences have enabled health officials to learn from their counterparts in the regions better ways to redesign primary health care services, implement changes, and adjust their strategies.

R4 Part III: Resource Request

USAID's Regional Mission for Central Asia (USAID/CAR) is responsible for USAID assistance and development leadership in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In consultation with Washington, five U.S. Ambassadors, a wide range of implementing partners and host governments, USAID/CAR designs, implements and leads dialogue on assistance activities in primary health care, enterprise and finance, fiscal reform, civil society and local governance, and energy and water for the five countries of the region. The development and management of this portfolio, particularly with a shift in strategy from national to local levels, requires extensive oversight, intensive communications, and significant travel over a large geographic area. This regional management model has a proven track record. It will not be sustained without the requisite operating expense and staffing levels for the management of this portfolio and close liaison with our Embassies and other donors.

Program Resource Level and SO Levels

The success of the new strategy depends on an adequate assistance budget. The S/NIS/C and E&E Bureau's planned FY 2001 program budget of \$80 million is 25% less than our FY1999 funding. While it is a welcome improvement over the reduced program funding provided in FY2000, it is less than will be necessary to achieve all of our objectives under the new strategy. We understand that the cuts in the FY2000 budget were because of a forward funding of the Enhanced Threat Reduction Initiative (ETRI). At that time we were led to believe that our FY1999 levels would be re-established in FY2001. However, this is not the case and our program budget for FY2001 is only 6% greater than the ETRI-reduced FY200 level. We hope that through supplemental requests this year, we will be able to increase this level.

In the case that budget remains at the \$80 million level, it may be necessary to eliminate one of the strategic objectives. We have designed and proposed the new strategy and streamlined the portfolio in order to maintain a concentrated strong involvement in critical sectors in all five countries of the region, while also responding to our Ambassadors' concerns and Agency/Bureau priorities in health, global climate change, agriculture, gender, corruption, and microenterprise.

For FY2002, we have included two budget scenarios. In this year, the activities that support our new strategy will be in the full implementation phase. As such, approximately \$90 million would be needed to support full implementation. However, at a minimum, in order to maintain progress on the current set of strategic objectives, we will require an absolute \$84 million. That would be the alternative scenario without having to eliminate any strategic objectives.

The new strategy is based on a tightened results framework with four regional, with two specifically bilateral strategic objectives. In close consultation with our Ambassadors, we have carefully examined actual and planned resource allocations for each country in the region in terms of the results to date, the prospects for the future and the importance of the desired or actual change. For example, we have an explicit focus on growing small- and medium-sized enterprise. Tax and budget reform assistance will only continue in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, not in Uzbekistan or Turkmenistan where the government failed to demonstrate necessary commitment. In health, we will continue our strong emphasis on affordable, sustainable family

health care, while also addressing the critical issues of infectious disease in the region. Democratization efforts will shift from electoral politics to expanding civil society and media and, in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, improving local governance. In the environment and energy, assistance will continue on critical regional water and oil and gas policy issues, while also shifting to the local level to demonstrate alternative approaches and the leveraging of resources of other donors.

Operating Expense and Staffing Level

The USAID/CAR Operating Expense (OE) budget and workforce tables for FY 2001 through 2003 demonstrate the Mission's ability to operate effectively within its approved funding and staffing levels. The Bureau authorized the mission an annual funding OE level of \$7,073,000 (supplemented by \$877,000 of Security Supplemental funds in FY 2001) along with an approved staffing level of 19 USDH positions. Of the 19 approved USDH positions, 17 are located in Almaty. The remaining 2 positions are located in Bishkek and Tashkent, respectively (the USDH position in Ashgabad will be replaced with a USPSC). Within these levels, the Mission, in its OE budget preparation, seeks to improve the efficiency of the regional operations and workplaces through information technology and innovative practices, with the goal of becoming a regional center of excellence.

FY 2001

USAID/CAR has been authorized a total of \$7,950,000 for FY 2001, in order to relocate its office this fiscal year. Since reasons for this move have been articulated in past resource request narratives, there is no need to repeat the information. In the budget presented, the Mission has calculated that it can outfit the new office space, relocate to the new building and continue its on-going program at the authorized level. Our best estimate of OE requirements at this time is \$7,800,000. Due to the uncertainty associated with building make-ready costs, we would not recommend reducing the authorized level until later in the fiscal year.

The Bureau has decreased the Regional Mission's staffing level from 20 to 19 USDH positions, while at the same time ensuring a full-time Legal Officer position. We are able to achieve this staffing level due to the elimination of the USDH Country Representative position in Turkmenistan (to be replaced with a USPSC), where assistance levels and opportunities are limited at this time. The reduction of a second USDH is difficult for our five-country regional operation and may hamper adequate management for activities and resources. We are, however, assessing options for replacing a USDH technical staff position with a USPSC.

FY2002

While there is little change in overall level of work in FY2002, the planned OE budget initiates a substantial reduction from FY2001, particularly in the area of non-expendable property and building renovation costs. The amount budgeted for rent will substantially increase this fiscal year as the Regional Mission must begin annual payments on the office lease. The budget also reflects funding shifts for two of the Mission's satellite posts. With the disappearance of the USDH position in Ashgabad, the Country Office can be fully program funded. We have also budgeted to establish, along with the Embassy's liaison office, a small USAID office in Astana,

Kazakhstan. The OE budget, thus, also reflects a resident-hire USPSC as well as two FSNPSCs. Finally, ICASS has been budgeted for a 15% increase over FY2001 because of the increased cost of security services that have not been previously billed.

FY 2003

For FY2003, we are requesting the same level of OE resources as in FY 2002. With the exception of costs related to the travel and transportation of effects for incoming and outgoing personnel, we have budgeted the projected OE resources between categories in order to function effectively with the same level.

Pipeline Levels

Given the very tight program budgets for Central Asia, pipeline is generally not a particular concern for us. However, we take a proactive approach in managing our pipelines. We reviewed our pipelines and found that all comply with Agency policy.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	CAR Regional					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	4,000,000					4,000,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,000,000	0	0	0	0	4,000,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:		CAR Regional				
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	5,000,000					5,000,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	5,000,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	CAR Regional					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	5,000,000					5,000,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	5,000,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	CAR Regional					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	5,000,000					5,000,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	5,000,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	CAR Regional								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2:	Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations								
CSD	1,000,000					1,000,000			
Other	0								
	1,000,000	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	1,000,000	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,000,000	0	0				0	0	0

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	CAR Regional								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	500,000					500,000			
Other	0								
	500,000	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	500,000	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	500,000	0	0				0	0	0

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	CAR Regional								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	1,000,000					1,000,000			
Other	0								
	1,000,000	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	1,000,000	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,000,000	0	0				0	0	0

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	CAR Regional								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	500,000					500,000			
Other	0								
	500,000	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	500,000	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	500,000	0	0				0	0	0

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: CAR Regional
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	74,062	500,000		500,000										487,953	86,109
Field Spt		0												0	0
	74,062	500,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	487,953	86,109
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	4,132,930	4,000,000										4,000,000		6,912,991	1,219,940
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,132,930	4,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000,000	0	6,912,991	1,219,940
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	0	1,000,000								1,000,000				850,000	150,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	850,000	150,000
Total Bilateral	4,206,992	5,500,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000		4,000,000	0	8,250,943	1,456,049
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,206,992	5,500,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	4,000,000	0	8,250,943	1,456,049

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	500,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	1,000,000
Environment	4,000,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	4,500,000
CSD Program Total	1,000,000
TOTAL	5,500,000

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: CAR Regional
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	86,109	500,000		500,000										498,193	87,916
Field Spt		0												0	0
	86,109	500,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498,193	87,916
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	1,219,940	5,000,000										5,000,000		5,286,949	932,991
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,219,940	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000,000	0	5,286,949	932,991
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	150,000	500,000								500,000				552,500	97,500
Field Spt		0												0	0
	150,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000		0	0	552,500	97,500
Total Bilateral	1,456,049	6,000,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	500,000		5,000,000	0	6,337,641	1,118,407
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,456,049	6,000,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	500,000		5,000,000	0	6,337,641	1,118,407

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	500,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	500,000
Environment	5,000,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	5,500,000
CSD Program Total	500,000
TOTAL	6,000,000

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: CAR Regional
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	86,109	1,000,000		1,000,000										923,193	162,916
Field Spt		0												0	0
	86,109	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	923,193	162,916
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	1,219,940	5,000,000										5,000,000		5,286,949	932,991
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,219,940	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000,000	0	5,286,949	932,991
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	150,000	1,000,000								1,000,000				977,500	172,500
Field Spt		0												0	0
	150,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	977,500	172,500
Total Bilateral	1,456,049	7,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000		5,000,000	0	7,187,641	1,268,407
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,456,049	7,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000		5,000,000	0	7,187,641	1,268,407

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,000,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	1,000,000
Environment	5,000,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	6,000,000
CSD Program Total	1,000,000
TOTAL	7,000,000

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: CAR Regional
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	87,916	500,000		500,000										499,729	88,187
Field Spt		0												0	0
	87,916	500,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499,729	88,187
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	932,991	5,000,000										5,000,000		5,043,042	889,949
Field Spt		0												0	0
	932,991	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5,000,000	0	5,043,042	889,949
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	97,500	500,000								500,000				507,875	89,625
Field Spt		0												0	0
	97,500	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000		0	0	507,875	89,625
Total Bilateral	1,118,407	6,000,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	500,000		5,000,000	0	6,050,646	1,067,761
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,118,407	6,000,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	500,000		5,000,000	0	6,050,646	1,067,761

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	500,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	500,000
Environment	5,000,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	5,500,000
CSD Program Total	500,000
TOTAL	6,000,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Kazakhstan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	2,500,000					2,500,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	2,500,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Kazakhstan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	2,900,000	800,000				600,000	450,000		1,050,000
Other	0								
	2,900,000	800,000	0				450,000	0	1,050,000
Total CSD	2,900,000	800,000	0				450,000	0	1,050,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,900,000	800,000	0				450,000	0	1,050,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Kazakhstan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	2,500,000					2,500,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	2,500,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	Kazakhstan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	2,500,000					2,500,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	2,500,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	Kazakhstan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	2,500,000					2,500,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	2,500,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Kazakhstan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	3,140,000	800,000				840,000	450,000		1,050,000
Other	0								
	3,140,000	800,000	0				450,000	0	1,050,000
Total CSD	3,140,000	800,000	0				450,000	0	1,050,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,140,000	800,000	0				450,000	0	1,050,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	Kazakhstan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	3,140,000	800,000				840,000	450,000		1,050,000
Other	0								
	3,140,000	800,000	0				450,000	0	1,050,000
Total CSD									
Total CSD	3,140,000	800,000	0				450,000	0	1,050,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,140,000	800,000	0				450,000	0	1,050,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	Kazakhstan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	3,140,000	800,000				840,000	450,000		1,050,000
Other	0								
	3,140,000	800,000	0				450,000	0	1,050,000
Total CSD	3,140,000	800,000	0				450,000	0	1,050,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,140,000	800,000	0				450,000	0	1,050,000

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Kazakhstan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1.2: Increased Soundness of Tax and Budget Policies and Administration															
Bilateral	4,084,636	2,400,000		2,400,000				0						5,511,941	972,695
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,084,636	2,400,000	0	2,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	5,511,941	972,695
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	7,336,387	9,600,000	50,000	9,550,000										14,395,929	2,540,458
Field Spt		0												0	0
	7,336,387	9,600,000	50,000	9,550,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	14,395,929	2,540,458
SO 1.3: Central-Asian American Enterprise Fund															
Bilateral	5,000,000	2,500,000		2,500,000										6,375,000	1,125,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	5,000,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	6,375,000	1,125,000
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	0	2,500,000										2,500,000		2,125,000	375,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,500,000	0	2,125,000	375,000
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	3,435,014	3,500,000											3,500,000	5,894,762	1,040,252
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,435,014	3,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3,500,000	5,894,762	1,040,252
SO 2.3: More Effective, Responsible and Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral	1,430,655	1,800,000											1,800,000	2,746,057	484,598
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,430,655	1,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,800,000	2,746,057	484,598
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	4,237,559	5,700,000				2,600,000	200,000	800,000	1,500,000	600,000				8,446,925	1,490,634
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,237,559	5,700,000	0	0	0	2,600,000	200,000	800,000	1,500,000	600,000		0	0	8,446,925	1,490,634
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	3,639,847	1,500,000		525,000			412,500					150,000	412,500	4,368,870	770,977
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,639,847	1,500,000	0	525,000	0	0	412,500	0	0	0		150,000	412,500	4,368,870	770,977
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	0	1,000,000											1,000,000	850,000	150,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000,000	850,000	150,000
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	477,707	500,000		125,000			125,000					125,000	125,000	831,051	146,656
Field Spt		0												0	0
	477,707	500,000	0	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	0		125,000	125,000	831,051	146,656
Total Bilateral	29,641,805	31,000,000	50,000	15,100,000	0	2,600,000	737,500	800,000	1,500,000	600,000		2,775,000	6,837,500	51,545,534	9,096,271
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	29,641,805	31,000,000	50,000	15,100,000	0	2,600,000	737,500	800,000	1,500,000	600,000		2,775,000	6,837,500	51,545,534	9,096,271

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	15,150,000
Democracy	6,837,500
HCD	2,600,000
PHN	3,637,500
Environment	2,775,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	28,100,000
CSD Program Total	2,900,000
TOTAL	31,000,000

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Kazakhstan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1.2: Increased Soundness of Tax and Budget Policies and Administration															
Bilateral	972,695	2,500,000		2,500,000				0						2,951,791	520,904
Field Spt		0												0	0
	972,695	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2,951,791	520,904
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	2,540,458	11,500,000	50,000	11,450,000										11,934,389	2,106,069
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,540,458	11,500,000	50,000	11,450,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	11,934,389	2,106,069
SO 1.3: Central-Asian American Enterprise Fund															
Bilateral	1,125,000	0												956,250	168,750
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,125,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	956,250	168,750
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	375,000	2,500,000										2,500,000		2,443,750	431,250
Field Spt		0												0	0
	375,000	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,500,000	0	2,443,750	431,250
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	1,040,252	4,000,000											4,000,000	4,284,214	756,038
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,040,252	4,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	4,000,000	4,284,214	756,038
SO 2.3: More Effective, Responsible and Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral	484,598	2,500,000											2,500,000	2,536,909	447,690
Field Spt		0												0	0
	484,598	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,500,000	2,536,909	447,690
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	1,490,634	6,000,000				2,660,000	200,000	800,000	1,500,000	840,000				6,367,039	1,123,595
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,490,634	6,000,000	0	0	0	2,660,000	200,000	800,000	1,500,000	840,000		0	0	6,367,039	1,123,595
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	770,977	1,500,000		525,000			412,500					150,000	412,500	1,930,330	340,647
Field Spt		0												0	0
	770,977	1,500,000	0	525,000	0	0	412,500	0	0	0		150,000	412,500	1,930,330	340,647
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	150,000	1,000,000											1,000,000	977,500	172,500
Field Spt		0												0	0
	150,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000,000	977,500	172,500
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	146,656	500,000		125,000			125,000					125,000	125,000	549,658	96,998
Field Spt		0												0	0
	146,656	500,000	0	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	0		125,000	125,000	549,658	96,998
Total Bilateral	9,096,271	32,000,000	50,000	14,600,000	0	2,660,000	737,500	800,000	1,500,000	840,000		2,775,000	8,037,500	34,931,830	6,164,441
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	9,096,271	32,000,000	50,000	14,600,000	0	2,660,000	737,500	800,000	1,500,000	840,000		2,775,000	8,037,500	34,931,830	6,164,441

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	14,650,000
Democracy	8,037,500
HCD	2,660,000
PHN	3,877,500
Environment	2,775,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	28,860,000
CSD Program Total	3,140,000
TOTAL	32,000,000

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Kazakhstan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1.2: Increased Soundness of Tax and Budget Policies and Administration															
Bilateral	972,695	2,500,000		2,500,000				0						2,951,791	520,904
Field Spt		0													
	972,695	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2,951,791	520,904
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	2,540,458	10,000,000	50,000	9,950,000										10,659,389	1,881,069
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,540,458	10,000,000	50,000	9,950,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	10,659,389	1,881,069
SO 1.3: Central-Asian American Enterprise Fund															
Bilateral	1,125,000	0												956,250	168,750
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,125,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	956,250	168,750
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	375,000	2,500,000										2,500,000		2,443,750	431,250
Field Spt		0												0	0
	375,000	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,500,000	0	2,443,750	431,250
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	1,040,252	3,500,000											3,500,000	3,859,214	681,038
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,040,252	3,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3,500,000	3,859,214	681,038
SO 2.3: More Effective, Responsible and Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral	484,598	2,000,000											2,000,000	2,111,909	372,690
Field Spt		0												0	0
	484,598	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,000,000	2,111,909	372,690
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	1,490,634	6,000,000				2,660,000	200,000	800,000	1,500,000	840,000				6,367,039	1,123,595
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,490,634	6,000,000	0	0	0	2,660,000	200,000	800,000	1,500,000	840,000		0	0	6,367,039	1,123,595
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	770,977	1,500,000		525,000			412,500					150,000	412,500	1,930,330	340,647
Field Spt		0												0	0
	770,977	1,500,000	0	525,000	0	0	412,500	0	0	0		150,000	412,500	1,930,330	340,647
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	150,000	1,000,000											1,000,000	977,500	172,500
Field Spt		0												0	0
	150,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000,000	977,500	172,500
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	146,656	1,000,000		250,000			250,000					250,000	250,000	974,658	171,998
Field Spt		0												0	0
	146,656	1,000,000	0	250,000	0	0	250,000	0	0	0		250,000	250,000	974,658	171,998
Total Bilateral	9,096,271	30,000,000	50,000	13,225,000	0	2,660,000	862,500	800,000	1,500,000	840,000		2,900,000	7,162,500	33,231,830	5,864,441
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	9,096,271	30,000,000	50,000	13,225,000	0	2,660,000	862,500	800,000	1,500,000	840,000		2,900,000	7,162,500	33,231,830	5,864,441

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	13,275,000
Democracy	7,162,500
HCD	2,660,000
PHN	4,002,500
Environment	2,900,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	26,860,000
CSD Program Total	3,140,000
TOTAL	30,000,000

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Kazakhstan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1.2: Increased Soundness of Tax and Budget Policies and Administration															
Bilateral	520,904	2,500,000		2,500,000				0						2,567,769	453,136
Field Spt		0												0	0
	520,904	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,567,769	453,136
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	2,106,069	11,500,000	50,000	11,450,000										11,565,158	2,040,910
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,106,069	11,500,000	50,000	11,450,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,565,158	2,040,910
SO 1.3: Central-Asian American Enterprise Fund															
Bilateral	168,750	0												143,438	25,313
Field Spt		0												0	0
	168,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143,438	25,313
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	431,250	2,500,000										2,500,000		2,491,563	439,688
Field Spt		0												0	0
	431,250	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500,000	0	2,491,563	439,688
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	756,038	4,000,000											4,000,000	4,042,632	713,406
Field Spt		0												0	0
	756,038	4,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000,000	4,042,632	713,406
SO 2.3: More Effective, Responsible and Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral	447,690	2,500,000											2,500,000	2,505,536	442,153
Field Spt		0												0	0
	447,690	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500,000	2,505,536	442,153
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	1,123,595	6,000,000				2,660,000	200,000	800,000	1,500,000	840,000				6,055,056	1,068,539
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,123,595	6,000,000	0	0	0	2,660,000	200,000	800,000	1,500,000	840,000		0	0	6,055,056	1,068,539
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	340,647	1,500,000		525,000			412,500					150,000	412,500	1,564,550	276,097
Field Spt		0												0	0
	340,647	1,500,000	0	525,000	0	0	412,500	0	0	0		150,000	412,500	1,564,550	276,097
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	172,500	1,000,000											1,000,000	996,625	175,875
Field Spt		0												0	0
	172,500	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	996,625	175,875
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	96,998	500,000		125,000			125,000					125,000	125,000	507,449	89,550
Field Spt		0												0	0
	96,998	500,000	0	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	0		125,000	125,000	507,449	89,550
Total Bilateral	6,164,441	32,000,000	50,000	14,600,000	0	2,660,000	737,500	800,000	1,500,000	840,000		2,775,000	8,037,500	32,439,775	5,724,666
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,164,441	32,000,000	50,000	14,600,000	0	2,660,000	737,500	800,000	1,500,000	840,000		2,775,000	8,037,500	32,439,775	5,724,666

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	14,650,000
Democracy	8,037,500
HCD	2,660,000
PHN	3,877,500
Environment	2,775,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	28,860,000
CSD Program Total	3,140,000
TOTAL	32,000,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Kyrgyzstan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	1,000,000					1,000,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Kyrgyzstan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	1,000,000					1,000,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	Kyrgyzstan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	1,000,000					1,000,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	Kyrgyzstan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	1,000,000					1,000,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Kyrgyzstan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	900,000	300,000				200,000	120,000		280,000
Other	0								
	900,000	300,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total CSD	900,000	300,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	900,000	300,000	0				120,000	0	280,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Kyrgyzstan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	1,500,000	300,000				800,000	120,000		280,000
Other	0								
	1,500,000	300,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total CSD	1,500,000	300,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,500,000	300,000	0				120,000	0	280,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	Kyrgyzstan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	900,000	300,000				200,000	120,000		280,000
Other	0								
	900,000	300,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total CSD	900,000	300,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	900,000	300,000	0				120,000	0	280,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	Kyrgyzstan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	1,500,000	300,000				800,000	120,000		280,000
Other	0								
	1,500,000	300,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total CSD	1,500,000	300,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,500,000	300,000	0				120,000	0	280,000

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Kyrgyzstan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1.2: Increased Soundness of Tax and Budget Policies and Administration															
Bilateral	2,028,514	2,300,000		2,300,000				0						3,679,237	649,277
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,028,514	2,300,000	0	2,300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,679,237	649,277
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	9,180,179	7,200,000	100,000	7,100,000										13,923,152	2,457,027
Field Spt		0												0	0
	9,180,179	7,200,000	100,000	7,100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	13,923,152	2,457,027
SO 1.3: Central-Asian American Enterprise Fund															
Bilateral	2,000,000	1,500,000		1,500,000										2,975,000	525,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,000,000	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2,975,000	525,000
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	0	1,000,000										1,000,000		850,000	150,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,000,000	0	850,000	150,000
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	3,049,093	3,000,000											3,000,000	5,141,729	907,364
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,049,093	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3,000,000	5,141,729	907,364
SO 2.3: More Effective, Responsible and Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral	1,759,120	1,700,000											1,700,000	2,940,252	518,868
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,759,120	1,700,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,700,000	2,940,252	518,868
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	2,200,290	2,300,000				950,000	450,000	300,000	400,000	200,000				3,825,247	675,044
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,200,290	2,300,000	0	0	0	950,000	450,000	300,000	400,000	200,000		0	0	3,825,247	675,044
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	1,329,657	1,500,000		525,000			412,500					150,000	412,500	2,405,208	424,449
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,329,657	1,500,000	0	525,000	0	0	412,500	0	0	0		150,000	412,500	2,405,208	424,449
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	106,862	1,250,000											1,250,000	1,153,333	203,529
Field Spt		0												0	0
	106,862	1,250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,250,000	1,153,333	203,529
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	136,922	1,000,000		250,000			250,000					250,000	250,000	966,384	170,538
Field Spt		0												0	0
	136,922	1,000,000	0	250,000	0	0	250,000	0	0	0		250,000	250,000	966,384	170,538
Total Bilateral 21,790,637 22,750,000 100,000 11,675,000 0 950,000 1,112,500 300,000 400,000 200,000 1,400,000 6,612,500 37,859,541 6,681,096															
Total Field Support 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0															
TOTAL PROGRAM 21,790,637 22,750,000 100,000 11,675,000 0 950,000 1,112,500 300,000 400,000 200,000 1,400,000 6,612,500 37,859,541 6,681,096															

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	11,775,000
Democracy	6,612,500
HCD	950,000
PHN	2,012,500
Environment	1,400,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	21,850,000
CSD Program Total	900,000
TOTAL	22,750,000

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Kyrgyzstan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1.2: Increased Soundness of Tax and Budget Policies and Administration															
Bilateral	649,277	2,000,000		2,000,000				0						2,251,886	397,392
Field Spt		0												0	0
	649,277	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2,251,886	397,392
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	2,457,027	8,700,000	100,000	8,600,000										9,483,473	1,673,554
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,457,027	8,700,000	100,000	8,600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	9,483,473	1,673,554
SO 1.3: Central-Asian American Enterprise Fund															
Bilateral	525,000	0												446,250	78,750
Field Spt		0												0	0
	525,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	446,250	78,750
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	150,000	1,000,000										1,000,000		977,500	172,500
Field Spt		0												0	0
	150,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,000,000	0	977,500	172,500
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	907,364	3,800,000											3,800,000	4,001,259	706,105
Field Spt		0												0	0
	907,364	3,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3,800,000	4,001,259	706,105
SO 2.3: More Effective, Responsible and Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral	518,868	2,000,000											2,000,000	2,141,038	377,830
Field Spt		0												0	0
	518,868	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,000,000	2,141,038	377,830
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	675,044	3,000,000				1,050,000	450,000	300,000	400,000	800,000				3,123,787	551,257
Field Spt		0												0	0
	675,044	3,000,000	0	0	0	1,050,000	450,000	300,000	400,000	800,000		0	0	3,123,787	551,257
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	424,449	1,500,000		525,000			412,500					150,000	412,500	1,635,781	288,667
Field Spt		0												0	0
	424,449	1,500,000	0	525,000	0	0	412,500	0	0	0		150,000	412,500	1,635,781	288,667
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	203,529	1,000,000											1,000,000	1,023,000	180,529
Field Spt		0												0	0
	203,529	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000,000	1,023,000	180,529
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	170,538	1,000,000		250,000			250,000					250,000	250,000	994,958	175,581
Field Spt		0												0	0
	170,538	1,000,000	0	250,000	0	0	250,000	0	0	0		250,000	250,000	994,958	175,581
Total Bilateral	6,681,096	24,000,000	100,000	11,375,000	0	1,050,000	1,112,500	300,000	400,000	800,000		1,400,000	7,462,500	26,078,931	4,602,164
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,681,096	24,000,000	100,000	11,375,000	0	1,050,000	1,112,500	300,000	400,000	800,000		1,400,000	7,462,500	26,078,931	4,602,164

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	11,475,000
Democracy	7,462,500
HCD	1,050,000
PHN	2,612,500
Environment	1,400,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	22,500,000
CSD Program Total	1,500,000
TOTAL	24,000,000

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Kyrgyzstan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1.2: Increased Soundness of Tax and Budget Policies and Administration															
Bilateral	649,277	2,300,000		2,300,000				0						2,506,886	442,392
Field Spt		0												0	0
	649,277	2,300,000	0	2,300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2,506,886	442,392
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	2,457,027	7,200,000	100,000	7,100,000										8,208,473	1,448,554
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,457,027	7,200,000	100,000	7,100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	8,208,473	1,448,554
SO 1.3: Central-Asian American Enterprise Fund															
Bilateral	525,000	0												446,250	78,750
Field Spt		0												0	0
	525,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	446,250	78,750
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	150,000	1,000,000										1,000,000		977,500	172,500
Field Spt		0												0	0
	150,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,000,000	0	977,500	172,500
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	907,364	3,000,000											3,000,000	3,321,259	586,105
Field Spt		0												0	0
	907,364	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3,000,000	3,321,259	586,105
SO 2.3: More Effective, Responsible and Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral	518,868	1,700,000											1,700,000	1,886,038	332,830
Field Spt		0												0	0
	518,868	1,700,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,700,000	1,886,038	332,830
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	675,044	2,300,000					950,000	450,000	300,000	400,000	200,000			2,528,787	446,257
Field Spt		0												0	0
	675,044	2,300,000	0	0	0	0	950,000	450,000	300,000	400,000	200,000	0	0	2,528,787	446,257
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	424,449	1,500,000		525,000			412,500					150,000	412,500	1,635,781	288,667
Field Spt		0												0	0
	424,449	1,500,000	0	525,000	0	0	412,500	0	0	0		150,000	412,500	1,635,781	288,667
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	203,529	1,000,000											1,000,000	1,023,000	180,529
Field Spt		0												0	0
	203,529	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000,000	1,023,000	180,529
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	170,538	1,000,000		250,000			250,000					250,000	250,000	994,958	175,581
Field Spt		0												0	0
	170,538	1,000,000	0	250,000	0	0	250,000	0	0	0		250,000	250,000	994,958	175,581
Total Bilateral	6,681,096	21,000,000	100,000	10,175,000	0	950,000	1,112,500	300,000	400,000	200,000		1,400,000	6,362,500	23,528,931	4,152,164
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	6,681,096	21,000,000	100,000	10,175,000	0	950,000	1,112,500	300,000	400,000	200,000		1,400,000	6,362,500	23,528,931	4,152,164

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	10,275,000
Democracy	6,362,500
HCD	950,000
PHN	2,012,500
Environment	1,400,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	20,100,000
CSD Program Total	900,000
TOTAL	21,000,000

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Kyrgyzstan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1.2: Increased Soundness of Tax and Budget Policies and Administration															
Bilateral	397,392	2,000,000		2,000,000				0						2,037,783	359,609
Field Spt		0												0	0
	397,392	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,037,783	359,609
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	1,673,554	8,700,000	100,000	8,600,000										8,817,521	1,556,033
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,673,554	8,700,000	100,000	8,600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,817,521	1,556,033
SO 1.3: Central-Asian American Enterprise Fund															
Bilateral	78,750	0												66,938	11,813
Field Spt		0												0	0
	78,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66,938	11,813
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	172,500	1,000,000										1,000,000		996,625	175,875
Field Spt		0												0	0
	172,500	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	996,625	175,875
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	706,105	3,800,000											3,800,000	3,830,189	675,916
Field Spt		0												0	0
	706,105	3,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,800,000	3,830,189	675,916
SO 2.3: More Effective, Responsible and Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral	377,830	2,000,000											2,000,000	2,021,156	356,675
Field Spt		0												0	0
	377,830	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,021,156	356,675
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	551,257	3,000,000				1,050,000	450,000	300,000	400,000	800,000				3,018,568	532,688
Field Spt		0												0	0
	551,257	3,000,000	0	0	0	1,050,000	450,000	300,000	400,000	800,000	0	0	0	3,018,568	532,688
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	288,667	1,500,000		525,000			412,500					150,000	412,500	1,520,367	268,300
Field Spt		0												0	0
	288,667	1,500,000	0	525,000	0	0	412,500	0	0	0	0	150,000	412,500	1,520,367	268,300
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	180,529	1,000,000											1,000,000	1,003,450	177,079
Field Spt		0												0	0
	180,529	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,003,450	177,079
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	175,581	1,000,000		250,000			250,000					250,000	250,000	999,244	176,337
Field Spt		0												0	0
	175,581	1,000,000	0	250,000	0	0	250,000	0	0	0	0	250,000	250,000	999,244	176,337
Total Bilateral	4,602,164	24,000,000	100,000	11,375,000	0	1,050,000	1,112,500	300,000	400,000	800,000		1,400,000	7,462,500	24,311,840	4,290,325
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,602,164	24,000,000	100,000	11,375,000	0	1,050,000	1,112,500	300,000	400,000	800,000		1,400,000	7,462,500	24,311,840	4,290,325

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	11,475,000
Democracy	7,462,500
HCD	1,050,000
PHN	2,612,500
Environment	1,400,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	22,500,000
CSD Program Total	1,500,000
TOTAL	24,000,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Tajikistan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	400,000					400,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	400,000	0	0	0	0	400,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Tajikistan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	500,000					500,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	500,000	0	0	0	0	500,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	Tajikistan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	400,000					400,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	400,000	0	0	0	0	400,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	Tajikistan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	500,000					500,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	500,000	0	0	0	0	500,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Tajikistan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	600,000	200,000					120,000		280,000
Other	0								
	600,000	200,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total CSD	600,000	200,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	600,000	200,000	0				120,000	0	280,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Tajikistan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	600,000	200,000					120,000		280,000
Other	0								
	600,000	200,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total CSD	600,000	200,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	600,000	200,000	0				120,000	0	280,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	Tajikistan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	600,000	200,000					120,000		280,000
Other	0								
	600,000	200,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total CSD	600,000	200,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	600,000	200,000	0				120,000	0	280,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	Tajikistan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	600,000	200,000					120,000		280,000
Other	0								
	600,000	200,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total CSD	600,000	200,000	0				120,000	0	280,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	600,000	200,000	0				120,000	0	280,000

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Tajikistan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	1,230,651	2,000,000		2,000,000										2,746,053	484,598
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,230,651	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,746,053	484,598
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	0	400,000										400,000		340,000	60,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		400,000	0	340,000	60,000
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	2,265,872	2,800,000											2,800,000	4,305,991	759,881
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,265,872	2,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,800,000	4,305,991	759,881
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	330,046	1,500,000				300,000	600,000	200,000	400,000					1,555,539	274,507
Field Spt		0												0	0
	330,046	1,500,000	0	0	0	300,000	600,000	200,000	400,000	0		0	0	1,555,539	274,507
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	3,608,784	1,000,000		350,000			275,000					100,000	275,000	3,917,466	691,318
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,608,784	1,000,000	0	350,000	0	0	275,000	0	0	0		100,000	275,000	3,917,466	691,318
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	0	500,000											500,000	425,000	75,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	500,000	425,000	75,000
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	263,000	550,000		137,500			137,500					137,500	137,500	691,050	121,950
Field Spt		0												0	0
	263,000	550,000	0	137,500	0	0	137,500	0	0	0		137,500	137,500	691,050	121,950
Total Bilateral	7,698,353	8,750,000	0	2,487,500	0	300,000	1,012,500	200,000	400,000	0		637,500	3,712,500	13,981,100	2,467,253
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,698,353	8,750,000	0	2,487,500	0	300,000	1,012,500	200,000	400,000	0		637,500	3,712,500	13,981,100	2,467,253

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	2,487,500
Democracy	3,712,500
HCD	300,000
PHN	1,612,500
Environment	637,500
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	8,150,000
CSD Program Total	600,000
TOTAL	8,750,000

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Tajikistan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	484,598	2,000,000		2,000,000										2,111,908	372,690
Field Spt		0												0	0
	484,598	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,111,908	372,690
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	60,000	500,000										500,000		476,000	84,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	60,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	476,000	84,000
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	759,881	3,000,000											3,000,000	3,195,899	563,982
Field Spt		0												0	0
	759,881	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,195,899	563,982
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	274,507	1,500,000				300,000	600,000	200,000	400,000					1,508,331	266,176
Field Spt		0												0	0
	274,507	1,500,000	0	0	0	300,000	600,000	200,000	400,000	0	0	0	0	1,508,331	266,176
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	691,318	2,000,000		700,000			550,000					200,000	550,000	2,287,620	403,698
Field Spt		0												0	0
	691,318	2,000,000	0	700,000	0	0	550,000	0	0	0	0	200,000	550,000	2,287,620	403,698
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	75,000	500,000											500,000	488,750	86,250
Field Spt		0												0	0
	75,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	488,750	86,250
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	121,950	500,000		125,000			125,000					125,000	125,000	528,658	93,293
Field Spt		0												0	0
	121,950	500,000	0	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	125,000	125,000	528,658	93,293
Total Bilateral	2,467,253	10,000,000	0	2,825,000	0	300,000	1,275,000	200,000	400,000	0		825,000	4,175,000	10,597,165	1,870,088
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,467,253	10,000,000	0	2,825,000	0	300,000	1,275,000	200,000	400,000	0		825,000	4,175,000	10,597,165	1,870,088

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	2,825,000
Democracy	4,175,000
HCD	300,000
PHN	1,875,000
Environment	825,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	9,400,000
CSD Program Total	600,000
TOTAL	10,000,000

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Tajikistan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	484,598	2,300,000		2,300,000										2,366,908	417,690
Field Spt		0												0	0
	484,598	2,300,000	0	2,300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,366,908	417,690
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	60,000	400,000										400,000		391,000	69,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	60,000	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400,000	0	391,000	69,000
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	759,881	2,800,000											2,800,000	3,025,899	533,982
Field Spt		0												0	0
	759,881	2,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,800,000	3,025,899	533,982
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	274,507	1,500,000				300,000	600,000	200,000	400,000					1,508,331	266,176
Field Spt		0												0	0
	274,507	1,500,000	0	0	0	300,000	600,000	200,000	400,000	0	0	0	0	1,508,331	266,176
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	691,318	1,000,000		350,000			275,000					100,000	275,000	1,437,620	253,698
Field Spt		0												0	0
	691,318	1,000,000	0	350,000	0	0	275,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	275,000	1,437,620	253,698
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	75,000	500,000											500,000	488,750	86,250
Field Spt		0												0	0
	75,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	488,750	86,250
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	121,950	500,000		125,000			125,000					125,000	125,000	528,658	93,293
Field Spt		0												0	0
	121,950	500,000	0	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	125,000	125,000	528,658	93,293
Total Bilateral	2,467,253	9,000,000	0	2,775,000	0	300,000	1,000,000	200,000	400,000	0		625,000	3,700,000	9,747,165	1,720,088
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,467,253	9,000,000	0	2,775,000	0	300,000	1,000,000	200,000	400,000	0		625,000	3,700,000	9,747,165	1,720,088

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,775,000
Democracy	3,700,000
HCD	300,000
PHN	1,600,000
Environment	625,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	8,400,000
CSD Program Total	600,000
TOTAL	9,000,000

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Tajikistan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	372,690	2,000,000		2,000,000										2,016,786	355,903
Field Spt		0												0	0
	372,690	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,016,786	355,903
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	84,000	500,000										500,000		496,400	87,600
Field Spt		0												0	0
	84,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	496,400	87,600
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	563,982	3,000,000											3,000,000	3,029,385	534,597
Field Spt		0												0	0
	563,982	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,029,385	534,597
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	266,176	1,500,000				300,000	600,000	200,000	400,000					1,501,250	264,926
Field Spt		0												0	0
	266,176	1,500,000	0	0	0	300,000	600,000	200,000	400,000	0	0	0	0	1,501,250	264,926
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	403,698	2,000,000		700,000			550,000					200,000	550,000	2,043,143	360,555
Field Spt		0												0	0
	403,698	2,000,000	0	700,000	0	0	550,000	0	0	0	0	200,000	550,000	2,043,143	360,555
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	86,250	500,000											500,000	498,313	87,938
Field Spt		0												0	0
	86,250	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	498,313	87,938
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	93,293	500,000		125,000			125,000					125,000	125,000	504,299	88,994
Field Spt		0												0	0
	93,293	500,000	0	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	125,000	125,000	504,299	88,994
Total Bilateral	1,870,088	10,000,000	0	2,825,000	0	300,000	1,275,000	200,000	400,000	0		825,000	4,175,000	10,089,575	1,780,513
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,870,088	10,000,000	0	2,825,000	0	300,000	1,275,000	200,000	400,000	0		825,000	4,175,000	10,089,575	1,780,513

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	2,825,000
Democracy	4,175,000
HCD	300,000
PHN	1,875,000
Environment	825,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	9,400,000
CSD Program Total	600,000
TOTAL	10,000,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Turkmenistan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	400,000					400,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	400,000	0	0	0	0	400,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Turkmenistan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	400,000					400,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	400,000	0	0	0	0	400,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	Turkmenistan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	400,000					400,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	400,000	0	0	0	0	400,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	Turkmenistan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	400,000					400,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	400,000	0	0	0	0	400,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Turkmenistan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	490,000	110,000					114,000		266,000
Other	0								
	490,000	110,000	0				114,000	0	266,000
Total CSD									
Total CSD	490,000	110,000	0				114,000	0	266,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	490,000	110,000	0				114,000	0	266,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Turkmenistan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	490,000	110,000					114,000		266,000
Other	0								
	490,000	110,000	0				114,000	0	266,000
Total CSD	490,000	110,000	0				114,000	0	266,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	490,000	110,000	0				114,000	0	266,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	Turkmenistan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	490,000	110,000					114,000		266,000
Other	0								
	490,000	110,000	0				114,000	0	266,000
Total CSD	490,000	110,000	0				114,000	0	266,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	490,000	110,000	0				114,000	0	266,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	Turkmenistan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	490,000	110,000					114,000		266,000
Other	0								
	490,000	110,000	0				114,000	0	266,000
Total CSD									
Total CSD	490,000	110,000	0				114,000	0	266,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	490,000	110,000	0				114,000	0	266,000

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Turkmenistan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	749,472	750,000		750,000										1,274,551	224,921
Field Spt		0												0	0
	749,472	750,000	0	750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,274,551	224,921
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	123,000	400,000										400,000		444,550	78,450
Field Spt		0												0	0
	123,000	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400,000	0	444,550	78,450
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	0	650,000											650,000	552,500	97,500
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	650,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	650,000	552,500	97,500
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	0	900,000				300,000	110,000	110,000	380,000					765,000	135,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	900,000	0	0	0	300,000	110,000	110,000	380,000	0	0	0	0	765,000	135,000
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	3,422,489	200,000		70,000			55,000					20,000	55,000	3,079,116	543,373
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,422,489	200,000	0	70,000	0	0	55,000	0	0	0	0	20,000	55,000	3,079,116	543,373
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	69,820	100,000		25,000			25,000					25,000	25,000	144,347	25,473
Field Spt		0												0	0
	69,820	100,000	0	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000	25,000	144,347	25,473
Total Bilateral	4,364,781	3,000,000	0	845,000	0	300,000	190,000	110,000	380,000	0		445,000	730,000	6,260,064	1,104,717
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,364,781	3,000,000	0	845,000	0	300,000	190,000	110,000	380,000	0		445,000	730,000	6,260,064	1,104,717

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	845,000
Democracy	730,000
HCD	300,000
PHN	680,000
Environment	445,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	2,510,000
CSD Program Total	490,000
TOTAL	3,000,000

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Turkmenistan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	224,921	800,000		800,000										871,183	153,738
Field Spt		0												0	0
	224,921	800,000	0	800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	871,183	153,738
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	78,450	400,000										400,000		406,683	71,768
Field Spt		0												0	0
	78,450	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400,000	0	406,683	71,768
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	97,500	600,000											600,000	592,875	104,625
Field Spt		0												0	0
	97,500	600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600,000	592,875	104,625
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	135,000	900,000				300,000	110,000	110,000	380,000					879,750	155,250
Field Spt		0												0	0
	135,000	900,000	0	0	0	300,000	110,000	110,000	380,000	0	0	0	0	879,750	155,250
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	543,373	200,000		70,000			55,000					20,000	55,000	631,867	111,506
Field Spt		0												0	0
	543,373	200,000	0	70,000	0	0	55,000	0	0	0	0	20,000	55,000	631,867	111,506
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	25,473	100,000		25,000			25,000					25,000	25,000	106,652	18,821
Field Spt		0												0	0
	25,473	100,000	0	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000	25,000	106,652	18,821
Total Bilateral	1,104,717	3,000,000	0	895,000	0	300,000	190,000	110,000	380,000	0		445,000	680,000	3,489,010	615,708
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,104,717	3,000,000	0	895,000	0	300,000	190,000	110,000	380,000	0		445,000	680,000	3,489,010	615,708

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	895,000
Democracy	680,000
HCD	300,000
PHN	680,000
Environment	445,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	2,510,000
CSD Program Total	490,000
TOTAL	3,000,000

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Turkmenistan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	224,921	800,000		800,000										871,183	153,738
Field Spt		0												0	0
	224,921	800,000	0	800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	871,183	153,738
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	78,450	400,000										400,000		406,683	71,768
Field Spt		0												0	0
	78,450	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400,000	0	406,683	71,768
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	97,500	600,000											600,000	592,875	104,625
Field Spt		0												0	0
	97,500	600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600,000	592,875	104,625
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	135,000	900,000				300,000	110,000	110,000	380,000					879,750	155,250
Field Spt		0												0	0
	135,000	900,000	0	0	0	300,000	110,000	110,000	380,000	0	0	0	0	879,750	155,250
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	543,373	200,000		70,000			55,000					20,000	55,000	631,867	111,506
Field Spt		0												0	0
	543,373	200,000	0	70,000	0	0	55,000	0	0	0	0	20,000	55,000	631,867	111,506
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	25,473	100,000		25,000			25,000					25,000	25,000	106,652	18,821
Field Spt		0												0	0
	25,473	100,000	0	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000	25,000	106,652	18,821
Total Bilateral	1,104,717	3,000,000	0	895,000	0	300,000	190,000	110,000	380,000	0		445,000	680,000	3,489,010	615,708
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,104,717	3,000,000	0	895,000	0	300,000	190,000	110,000	380,000	0		445,000	680,000	3,489,010	615,708

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	895,000
Democracy	680,000
HCD	300,000
PHN	680,000
Environment	445,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	2,510,000
CSD Program Total	490,000
TOTAL	3,000,000

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Turkmenistan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	153,738	800,000		800,000										810,677	143,061
Field Spt		0												0	0
	153,738	800,000	0	800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	810,677	143,061
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	71,768	400,000										400,000		401,002	70,765
Field Spt		0												0	0
	71,768	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400,000	0	401,002	70,765
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	104,625	600,000											600,000	598,931	105,694
Field Spt		0												0	0
	104,625	600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600,000	598,931	105,694
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	155,250	900,000				300,000	110,000	110,000	380,000					896,963	158,288
Field Spt		0												0	0
	155,250	900,000	0	0	0	300,000	110,000	110,000	380,000	0	0	0	0	896,963	158,288
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	111,506	200,000		70,000			55,000					20,000	55,000	264,780	46,726
Field Spt		0												0	0
	111,506	200,000	0	70,000	0	0	55,000	0	0	0	0	20,000	55,000	264,780	46,726
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	18,821	100,000		25,000			25,000					25,000	25,000	100,998	17,823
Field Spt		0												0	0
	18,821	100,000	0	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	25,000	25,000	100,998	17,823
Total Bilateral	615,708	3,000,000	0	895,000	0	300,000	190,000	110,000	380,000	0		445,000	680,000	3,073,351	542,356
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	615,708	3,000,000	0	895,000	0	300,000	190,000	110,000	380,000	0		445,000	680,000	3,073,351	542,356

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	895,000
Democracy	680,000
HCD	300,000
PHN	680,000
Environment	445,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	2,510,000
CSD Program Total	490,000
TOTAL	3,000,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Uzbekistan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	1,500,000					1,500,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	1,500,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Uzbekistan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	1,500,000					1,500,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	1,500,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	Uzbekistan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	1,500,000					1,500,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	1,500,000

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	Uzbekistan					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1.6: Natural Resources Management	1,500,000					1,500,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	1,500,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Uzbekistan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	2,300,000	1,400,000				300,000	180,000		420,000
Other	0								
	2,300,000	1,400,000	0				180,000	0	420,000
Total CSD	2,300,000	1,400,000	0				180,000	0	420,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,300,000	1,400,000	0				180,000	0	420,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Uzbekistan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	1,443,000	543,000				300,000	180,000		420,000
Other	0								
	1,443,000	543,000	0				180,000	0	420,000
Total CSD	1,443,000	543,000	0				180,000	0	420,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,443,000	543,000	0				180,000	0	420,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:	Uzbekistan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations									
CSD	1,443,000	543,000				300,000	180,000		420,000
Other	0								
	1,443,000	543,000	0				180,000	0	420,000
Total CSD	1,443,000	543,000	0				180,000	0	420,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,443,000	543,000	0				180,000	0	420,000

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:	Uzbekistan								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 3.2:		Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations							
CSD	1,443,000	543,000				300,000	180,000		420,000
Other	0								
	1,443,000	543,000	0				180,000	0	420,000
Total CSD	1,443,000	543,000	0				180,000	0	420,000
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,443,000	543,000	0				180,000	0	420,000

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Uzbekistan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	1,160,995	1,600,000	50,000	1,550,000										2,346,846	414,149
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,160,995	1,600,000	50,000	1,550,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,346,846	414,149
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	0	1,500,000										1,500,000		1,275,000	225,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,500,000	0	1,275,000	225,000
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	2,712,695	2,600,000											2,600,000	4,515,791	796,904
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,712,695	2,600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,600,000	4,515,791	796,904
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	3,935,461	5,000,000				1,830,000	870,000	1,400,000	600,000	300,000				7,595,142	1,340,319
Field Spt		0												0	0
	3,935,461	5,000,000	0	0	0	1,830,000	870,000	1,400,000	600,000	300,000		0	0	7,595,142	1,340,319
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	4,024,747	1,100,000		385,000			302,500					110,000	302,500	4,356,035	768,712
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,024,747	1,100,000	0	385,000	0	0	302,500	0	0	0		110,000	302,500	4,356,035	768,712
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	2,000,000	1,250,000											1,250,000	2,762,500	487,500
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,000,000	1,250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,250,000	2,762,500	487,500
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	178,377	200,000		50,000			50,000					50,000	50,000	321,620	56,757
Field Spt		0												0	0
	178,377	200,000	0	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	0		50,000	50,000	321,620	56,757
Total Bilateral	14,012,275	13,250,000	50,000	1,985,000	0	1,830,000	1,222,500	1,400,000	600,000	300,000		1,660,000	4,202,500	23,172,934	4,089,341
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	14,012,275	13,250,000	50,000	1,985,000	0	1,830,000	1,222,500	1,400,000	600,000	300,000		1,660,000	4,202,500	23,172,934	4,089,341

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	2,035,000
Democracy	4,202,500
HCD	1,830,000
PHN	3,522,500
Environment	1,660,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	10,950,000
CSD Program Total	2,300,000
TOTAL	13,250,000

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Uzbekistan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	414,149	2,500,000	50,000	2,450,000										2,477,027	437,122
Field Spt		0												0	0
	414,149	2,500,000	50,000	2,450,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,477,027	437,122
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	225,000	1,500,000										1,500,000		1,466,250	258,750
Field Spt		0												0	0
	225,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	1,466,250	258,750
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	796,904	3,000,000											3,000,000	3,227,369	569,536
Field Spt		0												0	0
	796,904	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,227,369	569,536
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	1,340,319	5,000,000				3,137,000	420,000	543,000	600,000	300,000				5,389,271	951,048
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,340,319	5,000,000	0	0	0	3,137,000	420,000	543,000	600,000	300,000		0	0	5,389,271	951,048
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	768,712	1,500,000		525,000			412,500					150,000	412,500	1,928,405	340,307
Field Spt		0												0	0
	768,712	1,500,000	0	525,000	0	0	412,500	0	0	0		150,000	412,500	1,928,405	340,307
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	487,500	1,000,000											1,000,000	1,264,375	223,125
Field Spt		0												0	0
	487,500	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,264,375	223,125
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	56,757	500,000		125,000			125,000					125,000	125,000	473,243	83,513
Field Spt		0												0	0
	56,757	500,000	0	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	125,000	125,000	473,243	83,513
Total Bilateral	4,089,341	15,000,000	50,000	3,100,000	0	3,137,000	957,500	543,000	600,000	300,000		1,775,000	4,537,500	16,225,940	2,863,401
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,089,341	15,000,000	50,000	3,100,000	0	3,137,000	957,500	543,000	600,000	300,000		1,775,000	4,537,500	16,225,940	2,863,401

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	3,150,000
Democracy	4,537,500
HCD	3,137,000
PHN	2,400,500
Environment	1,775,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	13,557,000
CSD Program Total	1,443,000
TOTAL	15,000,000

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: Uzbekistan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	414,149	1,800,000	50,000	1,750,000										1,882,027	332,122
Field Spt		0												0	0
	414,149	1,800,000	50,000	1,750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,882,027	332,122
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	225,000	1,500,000										1,500,000		1,466,250	258,750
Field Spt		0												0	0
	225,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	1,466,250	258,750
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	796,904	3,000,000											3,000,000	3,227,369	569,536
Field Spt		0												0	0
	796,904	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,227,369	569,536
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	1,340,319	5,000,000				3,137,000	420,000	543,000	600,000	300,000				5,389,271	951,048
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,340,319	5,000,000	0	0	0	3,137,000	420,000	543,000	600,000	300,000		0	0	5,389,271	951,048
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	768,712	1,500,000		525,000			412,500					150,000	412,500	1,928,405	340,307
Field Spt		0												0	0
	768,712	1,500,000	0	525,000	0	0	412,500	0	0	0		150,000	412,500	1,928,405	340,307
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	487,500	1,000,000											1,000,000	1,264,375	223,125
Field Spt		0												0	0
	487,500	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,264,375	223,125
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	56,757	200,000		50,000			50,000					50,000	50,000	218,243	38,513
Field Spt		0												0	0
	56,757	200,000	0	50,000	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	218,243	38,513
Total Bilateral	4,089,341	14,000,000	50,000	2,325,000	0	3,137,000	882,500	543,000	600,000	300,000		1,700,000	4,462,500	15,375,940	2,713,401
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,089,341	14,000,000	50,000	2,325,000	0	3,137,000	882,500	543,000	600,000	300,000		1,700,000	4,462,500	15,375,940	2,713,401

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	2,375,000
Democracy	4,462,500
HCD	3,137,000
PHN	2,325,500
Environment	1,700,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	12,557,000
CSD Program Total	1,443,000
TOTAL	14,000,000

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Uzbekistan
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1.3: Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises															
Bilateral	437,122	2,500,000	50,000	2,450,000										2,496,554	440,568
Field Spt		0												0	0
	437,122	2,500,000	50,000	2,450,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,496,554	440,568
SO 1.6: Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy															
Bilateral	258,750	1,500,000										1,500,000		1,494,938	263,813
Field Spt		0												0	0
	258,750	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,500,000	0	1,494,938	263,813
SO 2.1: Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions															
Bilateral	569,536	3,000,000											3,000,000	3,034,105	535,430
Field Spt		0												0	0
	569,536	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3,000,000	3,034,105	535,430
SO 3.2: Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations															
Bilateral	951,048	5,000,000				3,137,000	420,000	543,000	600,000	300,000				5,058,391	892,657
Field Spt		0												0	0
	951,048	5,000,000	0	0	0	3,137,000	420,000	543,000	600,000	300,000		0	0	5,058,391	892,657
SO 4.2: Training and Exchanges															
Bilateral	340,307	1,500,000		525,000			412,500					150,000	412,500	1,564,261	276,046
Field Spt		0												0	0
	340,307	1,500,000	0	525,000	0	0	412,500	0	0	0		150,000	412,500	1,564,261	276,046
SO 4.2: Eurasia Foundation															
Bilateral	223,125	1,000,000											1,000,000	1,039,656	183,469
Field Spt		0												0	0
	223,125	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1,000,000	1,039,656	183,469
SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	83,513	500,000		125,000			125,000					125,000	125,000	495,986	87,527
Field Spt		0												0	0
	83,513	500,000	0	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0	0		125,000	125,000	495,986	87,527
Total Bilateral	2,863,401	15,000,000	50,000	3,100,000	0	3,137,000	957,500	543,000	600,000	300,000		1,775,000	4,537,500	15,183,891	2,679,510
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,863,401	15,000,000	50,000	3,100,000	0	3,137,000	957,500	543,000	600,000	300,000		1,775,000	4,537,500	15,183,891	2,679,510

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	3,150,000
Democracy	4,537,500
HCD	3,137,000
PHN	2,400,500
Environment	1,775,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	13,557,000
CSD Program Total	1,443,000
TOTAL	15,000,000

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org. <u>USAID/Central Asia (USAID/CAR)</u>																
End of year On-Board								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-		All	Total	Total
FY 2001 Estimate								SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire								9	2	2	1	1	1	3	10	19
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1		2	1		1	5	5
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								7	2	22	57	2		13	96	103
Subtotal								16	5	24	60	4	1	17	111	127
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								13						4	4	17
FSNs/TCNs								16				1		10	11	27
Subtotal								29	0	0	0	1	0	14	15	44
Total Direct Workforce								45	5	24	60	5	1	31	126	171
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
NEPs								0							0	0
Subtotal								0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE								45	5	24	60	5	1	31	126	171

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

TABLE CENTRALASIA03R2B_WF.XLS

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org_ USAID/Central Asia (USAID/CAR)																
End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	2	2			10	2	2	1	1	1	2	9	19
Other U.S. Citizens	1							1	1		2	1			4	5
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	3	1	1	1	2			8	2	22	57	2		10	93	101
Subtotal	6	3	3	3	4	0	0	19	5	24	60	4	1	12	106	125
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	3	3	2	3			12						4	4	16
FSNs/TCNs	3	3	3	2	6			17				1		13	14	31
Subtotal	4	6	6	4	9	0	0	29	0	0	0	1	0	17	18	47
Total Direct Workforce	10	9	9	7	13	0	0	48	5	24	60	5	1	29	124	172
TAACS								0						1	1	1
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	10	9	9	7	13	0	0	48	5	24	60	5	1	30	125	173

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org USAID/Central Asia (USAID/CAR)								Total SO/SpO Staff							Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
End of year On-Board	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2		Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other		
FY 2003 Target																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	1	2			9	2	2	1	1	1	3	10	19
Other U.S. Citizens	1							1	1		2	1			4	5
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	3	1	1	1	2			8	2	22	57	2		10	93	101
Subtotal	6	3	3	2	4	0	0	18	5	24	60	4	1	13	107	125
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	3	3	2	3			12						3	3	15
FSNs/TCNs	3	3	3	2	6			17				1		13	14	31
Subtotal	4	6	6	4	9	0	0	29	0	0	0	1	0	16	17	46
Total Direct Workforce	10	9	9	6	13	0	0	47	5	24	60	5	1	29	124	171
TAACS								0						1	1	1
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	10	9	9	6	13	0	0	47	5	24	60	5	1	30	125	172

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org <u>USAID/Central Asia (USAID/CAR)</u>								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
End of year On-Board	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
FY 2003 Request																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	1	2			9	2	2	1	1	1	3	10	19
Other U.S. Citizens	1							1	1		2	1			4	5
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	3	1	1	1	2			8	2	22	57	2		10	93	101
Subtotal	6	3	3	2	4	0	0	18	5	24	60	4	1	13	107	125
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	3	3	2	3			12						3	3	15
FSNs/TCNs	3	3	3	2	6			17				1		13	14	31
Subtotal	4	6	6	4	9	0	0	29	0	0	0	1	0	16	17	46
Total Direct Workforce	10	9	9	6	13	0	0	47	5	24	60	5	1	29	124	171
TAACS								0						1	1	1
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	10	9	9	6	13	0	0	47	5	24	60	5	1	30	125	172

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission: USAID/Central Asia (USAID/CAR)

please fill in mission name

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	4	3	4	4
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	2	2	2	2
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92	0	0	0	0
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	1	1	1
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	0	0	0	0
Economics - 11	2	2	2	2
Democracy - 12	2	2	2	2
Food for Peace - 15	0	0	0	0
Private Enterprise - 21	0	0	0	0
Engineering - 25	0	0	0	0
Environment - 40 & 75	2	2	1	1
Health/Pop. - 50	1	2	2	2
Education - 60	0	0	0	0
Total	19	19	19	19

GDOs: If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.
RUDOs: do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.
remaining IDs: list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Central Asia													
Org. No: _____													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
11.5	FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	403.0		403.0	408.1		408.1	372.0		372.0	372.0		372.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	1,128.8		1,128.8	1,166.5		1,166.5	1,205.9		1,205.9	1,205.9		1,205.9
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	1,531.8	0.0	1,531.8	1,574.6	0.0	1,574.6	1,577.9	0.0	1,577.9	1,577.9	0.0	1,577.9
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	139.1		139.1	106.0		106.0	108.8		108.8	108.8		108.8
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	79.4		79.4	90.6		90.6	91.8		91.8	91.8		91.8
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	41.1		41.1	6.6		6.6	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	16.3		16.3	42.6		42.6	41.8		41.8	41.8		41.8
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	353.1		353.1	349.9		349.9	350.9		350.9	350.9		350.9
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	629.0	0.0	629.0	595.7	0.0	595.7	597.5	0.0	597.5	597.5	0.0	597.5
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Central Asia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	100.4		100.4	100.0		100.0	101.3		101.3	101.3		101.3
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	64.1		64.1	19.2		19.2	41.1		41.1	41.1		41.1
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	9.6		9.6	9.6		9.6	19.6		19.6	19.6		19.6
21.0	Home Leave Travel	39.5		39.5	27.7		27.7	55.7		55.7	55.7		55.7
21.0	R & R Travel	32.3		32.3	42.4		42.4	24.6		24.6	24.6		24.6
21.0	Education Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	30.5		30.5	31.9		31.9	33.5		33.5	33.5		33.5
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	4.0		4.0	4.1		4.1	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	40.8		40.8	41.6		41.6	42.0		42.0	42.0		42.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	228.9		228.9	240.4		240.4	251.0		251.0	251.0		251.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	54.7		54.7	57.6		57.6	60.8		60.8	60.8		60.8
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	98.0		98.0	104.5		104.5	100.1		100.1	100.1		100.1
	Subtotal OC 21.0	702.8	0.0	702.8	679.0	0.0	679.0	733.9	0.0	733.9	733.9	0.0	733.9
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	291.2		291.2	161.1		161.1	233.6		233.6	233.6		233.6
22.0	Home Leave Freight	18.2		18.2	7.3		7.3	21.1		21.1	21.1		21.1
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	162.2		162.2	48.7		48.7	33.6		33.6	33.6		33.6
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	21.5		21.5	20.3		20.3	14.0		14.0	14.0		14.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	493.1	0.0	493.1	237.4	0.0	237.4	302.3	0.0	302.3	302.3	0.0	302.3
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	255.5		255.5	809.5		809.5	809.5		809.5	809.5		809.5
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	46.4		46.4	46.4		46.4	46.4		46.4	46.4		46.4
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	683.8		683.8	700.5		700.5	663.7		663.7	663.7		663.7

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Central Asia												
Org. No: _____												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	985.7	0.0	985.7	1,556.4	0.0	1,556.4	1,519.6	0.0	1,519.6	1,519.6	0.0	1,519.6
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	27.1		27.1	32.9		32.9	35.2		35.2	35.2		35.2
23.3 Residential Utilities	23.0		23.0	24.1		24.1	25.3		25.3	25.3		25.3
23.3 Telephone Costs	190.0		190.0	204.2		204.2	233.9		233.9	233.9		233.9
23.3 IT Software Leases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Courier Services	3.5		3.5	3.7		3.7	3.9		3.9	3.9		3.9
Subtotal OC 23.3	264.0	0.0	264.0	285.3	0.0	285.3	318.7	0.0	318.7	318.7	0.0	318.7
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	4.5		4.5	4.5		4.5	4.7		4.7	4.7		4.7
Subtotal OC 24.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	4.5	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	47.9		47.9	47.9		47.9	49.0		49.0	49.0		49.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	16.8		16.8	17.3		17.3	17.8		17.8	17.8		17.8
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	2.0		2.0	2.1		2.1	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2
25.2 Vehicle Rental	1.1		1.1	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	156.7		156.7	136.5		136.5	140.0		140.0	140.0		140.0
25.2 Staff training contracts	158.2		158.2	81.0		81.0	96.0		96.0	96.0		96.0
25.2 IT related contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	384.7	0.0	384.7	286.8	0.0	286.8	307.0	0.0	307.0	307.0	0.0	307.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Central Asia Org. No: _____ OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	1,042.9		1,042.9	1,155.2		1,155.2	1,155.2		1,155.2	1,155.2		1,155.2
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	1,042.9	0.0	1,042.9	1,155.2	0.0	1,155.2	1,155.2	0.0	1,155.2	1,155.2	0.0	1,155.2
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	30.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	30.0
25.6	Medical Care	0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Storage Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	10.0		10.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	30.0	0.0	30.0	35.0	0.0	35.0	35.0	0.0	35.0	35.0	0.0	35.0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	277.6		277.6	167.5		167.5	169.9		169.9	169.9		169.9
	Subtotal OC 26.0	277.6	0.0	277.6	167.5	0.0	167.5	169.9	0.0	169.9	169.9	0.0	169.9
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	181.4		181.4	115.3		115.3	70.1		70.1	70.1		70.1
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	195.2		195.2	6.0		6.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	80.0		80.0	35.0		35.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	301.4		301.4	136.3		136.3	75.2		75.2	75.2		75.2
31.0	IT Software purchases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	758.0	0.0	758.0	292.6	0.0	292.6	148.3	0.0	148.3	148.3	0.0	148.3
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Central Asia													
Org. No: _____		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	665.9		665.9	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	665.9	0.0	665.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		7,800.0	0.0	7,800.0	6,900.0	0.0	6,900.0	6,900.0	0.0	6,900.0	6,900.0	0.0	6,900.0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0.0 0.0 0.0

Organization: USAID/Central Asia

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account								
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003	
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0		0.0
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0		0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins							
Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
3.2	Infectious Disease Control:						
	CDC IAA	High	5/00-4/02	600			
	CDC IAA (option to extend)	High	4/02-3/04	600		600	
GRAND TOTAL.....				1,200		600	

Kyrgyzstan

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins							
Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
3.2	Infectious Disease Control:						
	CDC IAA	High	5/00-4/02	350			
	CDC IAA (option to extend)	High	4/02-3/04	350		350	
GRAND TOTAL.....				700		350	

Tajikistan

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins							
Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
3.2	Infectious Disease Control:						
	CDC IAA	High	5/00-4/02	150			
	CDC IAA (option to extend)	High	4/02-3/04	150		150	
GRAND TOTAL.....				300		150	

Turkmenistan

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins							
Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
3.2	Infectious Disease Control:						
	CDC IAA	High	5/00-4/02	200			
	CDC IAA (option to extend)	High	4/02-3/04	200		200	
GRAND TOTAL.....				400		200	

Uzbekistan

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins							
Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
3.2	Infectious Disease Control:						
	CDC IAA	High	5/00-4/02	450			
	CDC IAA (option to extend)	High	4/02-3/04	450		450	
	DHS:	High	2 years	1,000		1,000	
GRAND TOTAL.....				1,900		1,450	

CAR Regional

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins							
Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
3.2	Evaluation	High	during 2 years	75		75	
GRAND TOTAL.....				75		75	

Environmental Impact Annex for FY 2003 R4

USAID/CAR has made good progress this past fiscal year in complying with all USAID environmental regulations. It is anticipated that all of the Mission's activities will be in full compliance during the present fiscal year.

With assistance and guidance from the E&E Bureau, USAID/CAR prepared a Mission Order (074) addressing how to ensure environmental compliance of the CAR program. The Mission Order places primary responsibility for achieving environmental compliance with the Strategic Objective teams. The Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) recently prepared a thorough training program on USAID's environmental compliance requirements and procedures, including practical manuals designed to be used by non-specialists on SO Teams. The BEO conducted an environmental compliance training course for the Mission staff in Almaty in May of 2000. Consistent with Mission Order 074, the audience for this training was the Mission Environmental Officer and leaders and project managers of SO Teams.

Following the May training program, Initial Environment Examinations were conducted for each of the new Strategic Objectives of the Mission. Most USAID/CAR activities developed under the new strategy and its component SOs fall under the classification of Categorical Exclusion. Nevertheless, there are subactivities under SO 1.6 for which further assessment will be necessary.

As of the time of this R4 submission, compliance status of each SO is as follows:

- SO 1.2-Increased soundness of tax and budget policies and administration: Fully compliant, Categorical Exclusion.
- SO 1.3-Improved environment for the growth of small and medium enterprises: Fully compliant, Negative Determination.
- SO 1.6-Improved management of critical natural resources, including energy: In process for a categorical exclusion and negative determination with assessments.
- SO 2.1-Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions: In process for a categorical exclusion.
- SO 2.3-More effective, responsive and accountable local government: In process for a categorical exclusion.
- SO 3.2-Increased access to quality primary health care for select populations: In process for a categorical exclusion.

USAID/CAR also conducted a region-wide biodiversity assessment beginning in late March of 2000. This assessment fulfilled the Mission's obligation to ensure that its "development strategy statement or other country plan...shall include an analysis of: (1) the actions necessary in that country to conserve biological diversity, and (2) the extent to which the actions proposed for support by the Agency meet the need thus identified (FAA, Sec. 119(d))." The assessment report is being reviewed by USAID/W in the E&E Bureau and is in the final stages of editing. Once completed, the Mission will also be fully compliant in this USAID environmental regulation.

KAZAKHSTAN FY2001 NOA Budget

S.O.	Off.	Proj. # 110-00	Project Component	Budget
				FY01 NOA
1.2	OMT	09	Tax and Budget Policies	2,400,000
			Fiscal Reform	2,340,000
			Program Design & Support	60,000
1.3	OMT	09	Improved Environment for Growth of SME's	12,100,000
			Economic restructuring	9,600,000
			BETA	1,700,000
			FMDAP	32,000
			MBAEC	100,000
			Accounting Curriculum Reform	100,000
			KIMEP/Grants	163,900
			Mashav	50,000
			FPI	2,655,000
			Bank Restructuring	1,290,000
			SMETI	2,080,880
			Regional Econ. Education Initiative	875,000
			Program Design & Support	553,220
		11	Enterprise Funds	2,500,000
1.6	OEEI	03	Improved Management of Natural Resources	2,500,000
			Increased Management Capacity	760,000
			PA Consulting	200,000
			USEA	300,000
			Caspian Environmental Program	150,000
			NARUS	60,000
			NOAA	50,000
			Improved Policy	550,000
			PA Consulting	550,000
			Model Development	1,090,000
			PA Consulting	790,000
			Mashav	300,000
			Public Commitment	100,000
			PA Consulting	100,000

KAZAKHSTAN FY2001 NOA Budget

S.O.	Off.	Proj. # 110-00	Project Component	Budget
				FY01 NOA
2.1	ODT	07	Increased citizens' participation	3,500,000
			Political Process	340,000
			IFES	30,000
			ABA/CEELI	210,000
			US PSC	100,000
			Civil Society	1,893,585
			Counterpart	760,000
			ABA/CEELI/NGO	225,000
			Woman Program/ABACEELI	215,000
			ISAR	133,585
			NDI	400,000
			Surveys	10,000
			US PSC	100,000
			FSN PSC	50,000
			Increased Information	1,266,415
			Internews	55,487
			Information Initiatives	578,428
			Soros	312,500
			IFES	320,000
			2.3	ODT
Local Government Initiative	1,800,000			
ICMA	1,800,000			
3.2	OST	04	Quality Primary Health Care	5,700,000
			Quality Primary Health Care	1,537,924
			Abt	1,537,924
			Health Partnerships	968,000
			AIHA	768,000
			Couterpart	200,000
			HIV/AIDS	550,000
			HIV/AIDS	500,000
			FHI	50,000
			Infectious Disease Control	1,346,500
			CDC	600,000
			Project HOPE	746,500
			PD&S	1,297,576
4.2	PPS	01	Cross Cutting Programs	3,000,000
			Program Design & Support	500,000
			PD&S	240,000
	ODT	10	Evaluations	100,000
			Atyrau Initiative	160,000
			Eurasia Foundation	1,000,000
			Training	1,500,000
TOTAL				31,000,000

KYRGYZSTAN FY2001 NOA Budget

S.O.	Off.	Proj. # 110-00	PROJECT COMPONENT	Budget
				FY01 NOA
1.2	OMT	09	Tax and Budget Policies	2,300,000
			Fiscal Reform	2,030,000
			Program Design & Support	270,000
1.3	OMT	09	Improved Environment for Growth of SME's	8,700,000
			Economic restructuring	7,200,000
			BETA	1,582,864
			FMDAP	81,300
			MBAEC	315,836
			KIMEP/Grants	50,000
			Mashav	100,000
			Bank Restructuring	500,000
			Trade and Investment	100,000
			SMETI	1,501,014
			Land Reform	600,000
			Regional Econ. Education Initiative	570,000
			Legal Infrastructure	1,049,186
			Program Design & Support	749,800
		11	Enterprise Funds	1,500,000
1.6	OEEI	03	Improved Management of Natural Resources	1,000,000
			Increased Management Capacity	300,000
			PA Consulting	100,000
			NARUS	50,000
			NOAA	150,000
			Improved Policy	200,000
			PA Consulting	200,000
			Model Development	400,000
			PA Consulting	400,000
			Public Commitment	100,000
			PA Consulting	100,000
2.1	ODT	07	Increased citizen's participation	3,000,000
			Political Process	610,000
			NDI	300,000
			IFES	40,000
			ABA/CEELI	100,000
			PD&S	170,000
			Civil Society	1,375,000
			Counterpart	800,000
			NDI	150,000
			ABA/CEELI	275,500
			Traning/TBD	51,869
			Survry	10,000
			ISAR	37,631
			US PSC	50,000
			Increased Information	1,015,000
			Internews	55,000
			IFES	360,000
			Gender programs	200,000
			Information Initiative	400,000

KYRGYZSTAN FY2001 NOA Budget

S.O.	Off.	Proj. # 110-00	PROJECT COMPONENT	Budget
				FY01 NOA
2.3	ODT	08	Local Government	1,700,000
			Local Government Initiative	1,700,000
3.2	OST	04	Quality Primary Health Care	2,300,000
			Quality Primary Health Care	783,052
			Abt	433,052
			Couterpart Training	200,000
			HIV/AIDS	100,000
			FNI/NMS	50,000
			Health Partnerships	370,000
			AIHA	370,000
			Infectious Disease Control	534,500
			CDC/IAA	350,000
			Project HOPE	184,500
			PD&S	612,448
4.2	PPS	01	Cross Cutting Programs	3,750,000
			Program Design & Support	1,000,000
			PD&S	740,000
			Outreach Materials	60,000
			Evaluations	100,000
			NAB/move	100,000
		10	Eurasia Foundation	1,250,000
		12	Training	1,500,000
TOTAL				22,750,000

TAJIKISTAN FY2001 NOA Budget

S.O.	Off.	Proj.# 110-00	PROJECT COMPONENT	Budget
				FY01 NOA
1.3	OMT	09	Improved Environment for Growth of SME's	2,000,000
			BETA	576,300
			FMDAP	6,000
			MBAEC	5,700
			KIMEP Scholarships	32,000
			Regional Economic Initiative	250,000
			Commercial Law	980,000
			Program Design & Support	150,000
1.6	OEEI	03	Improved Management of Natural Resources	400,000
			Increased Management Capacity	180,000
			PA Consulting	80,000
			NOAA	100,000
			Model Development	220,000
			PA Consulting	20,000
			Mashav	200,000
2.1	ODT	07	Increased Citizen's Participation	2,800,000
			Political Process	540,000
			ABA/CEELI	360,000
			IFES	180,000
			Civil Society	1,240,000
			Counterpart	700,000
			ISAR	20,000
			Training	460,000
			Surveys	10,000
			PD&S	50,000
			Increased Information	1,020,000
			IFES	270,000
			Internews	55,000
			Information Initiative	395,000
			Gender Programs	300,000
3.2	OST	04	Quality Primary Health Care	1,500,000
			Quality Primary Health Care	127,844
			Abt	127,844
			Health Partnerships	650,000
			AIHA	550,000
			Counterpart	100,000
			Infectious Disease Control	375,000
			CDC	150,000
			Project HOPE	225,000
			PD&S	347,156

TAJIKISTAN FY2001 NOA Budget

S.O.	Off.	Proj.# 110-00	PROJECT COMPONENT	Budget
				FY01 NOA
4.2	PPS	01	Cross Cutting Programs	2,050,000
			Program Design & Support	550,000
			PD&S	500,000
			Evaluations	50,000
		10	Eurasia Foundation	500,000
		12	Training	1,000,000
TOTAL				8,750,000

TURKMENISTAN FY2001 NOA Budget

S.O.	Off.	Proj.# 110-00	PROJECT COMPONENT	Budget
				FY01 NOA
1.3	OMT	09	Improved Environment for Growth of SME's	750,000
			BETA	292,200
			FMDAP	4,000
			MBAEC	3,800
			KIMEP Scholarships	32,000
			Regional Ec. Education Initiative	363,000
			Program Design & Support	55,000
1.6	OEEI	03	Improved Management of Natural Resources	400,000
			Increased Management Capacity	250,000
			PA Consulting	250,000
			Improved Policy	100,000
			PA Consulting	100,000
			Model Development	50,000
			PA Consulting	50,000
2.1	ODT	07	Increased Citizen's Participation	650,000
			Civil Society	650,000
			Counterpart	450,000
			ABA/CEELI	200,000
3.2	OST	04	Quality Primary Health Care	900,000
			Quality Primary Health Care	172,234
			Abt	100,000
			Counterpart/NGO Training	72,234
			Health Partnerships	300,000
			AIHA	300,000
			MCH	50,766
			Counterpart	50,766
			Infectious Disease Control	377,000
			CDC	200,000
			Project HOPE	177,000
4.2	PPS	01	Cross Cutting Programs	300,000
			Program Design & Support	100,000
			PD&S	80,000
			Evaluations	20,000
		12	Training	200,000
TOTAL				3,000,000

UZBEKISTAN FY2001 NOA Budget

S.O.	Off.	Proj.# 110-00	PROJECT COMPONENT	Budget
				FY01 NOA
1.3	OMT	09	Improved Environment for Growth of SME's	1,600,000
			BETA	904,791
			FMDAP	9,000
			MBAEC	11,209
			KIMEP Scholarships	31,000
			Regional Economic Initiative	429,000
			Mashav	50,000
			PD&S	165,000
1.6	OEEI	03	Improved Management of Natural Resources	1,500,000
			Increased Management Capacity	850,000
			PA Consulting	550,000
			NOAA	300,000
			Model Development	650,000
			PA Consulting	500,000
			Mashav	150,000
2.1	ODT	07	Increased citizen's participation	2,600,000
			Political Process	100,000
			ABA/CEELI	100,000
			Civil Society	1,778,824
			Counterpart	798,824
			Winrock	450,000
			Surveys	10,000
			ABA/CEELI	520,000
			Increased Information	600,000
			Internews	55,000
			Information Initiative	395,000
			IFES	150,000
			PD&S	121,176

UZBEKISTAN FY2001 NOA Budget

S.O.	Off.	Proj.# 110-00	PROJECT COMPONENT	Budget
				FY01 NOA
3.2	OST	04	Primary Health Care	5,000,000
			Quality Primary Health Care	1,688,802
			Abt	1,688,802
			Health Partnerships	400,000
			AIHA	300,000
			Env. Health/Aral Sea	100,000
			HIV/AIDS	750,000
			HIV/AIDS	700,000
			FHI/NMS	50,000
			Infectious Disease Control	450,000
			CDC	450,000
			PHN	1,000,000
			DHS	1,000,000
			Health NGO's	120,000
			Counterpart	120,000
			PD&S	591,198
4.2	PPS	01	Cross Cutting Programs	2,550,000
			Program Design & Support	200,000
			PD&S	150,000
			Evaluations	50,000
		10	Eurasia Foundation	1,250,000
		12	Training	1,100,000
	TOTAL			13,250,000

CAR REGIONAL FY2001 NOA Budget

S.O.	Off.	Proj.# 110-00	PROJECT COMPONENT	Budget
				FY01 NOA
1.3	OMT	09	Improved Environment for Growth of SME's	500,000
			BETA	500,000
1.6	OEEI	03	Improved Management of Natural Resources	4,000,000
			Increased Management Capacity	880,000
			PA Consulting	780,000
			NOAA	100,000
			Improved Policy	1,300,000
			PA Consulting	1,300,000
			Model Development	1,085,000
			PA Consulting	785,000
			Mashav	300,000
			PD&S	735,000
3.2	OST	04	Primary Health Care	1,000,000
			Infectious Disease Control	700,000
			Maternal/Child Care	300,000
TOTAL				5,500,000

Global Climate Change (GCC) Technical Assistance in CAR 2003 R4 Annex Submission

I. Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

A. Policy Advances Supporting the UNFCCC

Kazakhstan

The Government of Kazakhstan has an expressed intention to engage itself fully in the global response to the threat of climate change. Kazakhstan signed the Kyoto Protocol in March of 1999, after the Fourth Conference of the Parties (COP-4) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). At COP-4, Kazakhstan also announced its intention to join Annex I of the UNFCCC and Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol, making it the first country since the creation of the Kyoto Protocol to commit itself to the emissions reductions necessary in joining Annex B.

USAID/CAR efforts in climate change for FY 2000 included policy and analytical assistance that have allowed Kazakhstan to assess its options and to prepare the information required for membership in Annex I of UNFCCC and Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol. In preparation for COP-5, USAID/CAR established working groups to prepare the needed analyses for the Secretariat, including a macroeconomic analysis, a greenhouse gas emissions inventory, and a study of Kazakhstan's energy related issues. USAID/CAR also provided the delegation's travel to COP-5 and its preliminary meetings, along with on-site assistance. Due to political issues beyond their control, Kazakhstan's attempt to join Annex I failed. Two groups of countries blocked the consensus, and Kazakhstan's COP-5 allies (US, EU, and the umbrella group) expressed a preference for not bringing the issue to a vote in the absence of a consensus. In the end, the Secretariat set aside the issue of Kazakhstan's accession for a plenary session at COP-6, and agreed to clarify the alternative mechanisms available to Kazakhstan. Despite their failure to join Annex I, the Kazakh delegation won the goodwill of many countries in accepting the fact that a vote might damage the integrity of the treaty.

Preparation for COP-6 was also begun in FY2000, with more participation from Government of Kazakhstan entities.

- The Ministry for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources is now cooperating fully with the working group to continue inventory tasks. USAID is assisting with data collection and evaluation for these inventories.
- The Ministry of Economy accepted primary responsibility for developing macroeconomic projections into the future. USAID provided expertise in economics and energy economics that helped to adapt and refine these projections for likely greenhouse gas emissions. With these documents, the main working group was able to generate preliminary projections of Kazakhstan's likely carbon dioxide emissions to the year 2015.
- A separate seminar was conducted with the Ministry of Economy which intensively reviewed procedures used by western economies to project future economic growth patterns and associated emissions patterns. Participants represented both Kazakhstan

and Uzbekistan. The Kazakh Ministry of Economics used the recommendations of the seminar to prepare the mid-term prognosis of Kazakhstan's economic development for COP-6.

Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan presented its First National Communication on Climate Change in FY2000, and worked with USAID to bring other ex-Soviet countries into the discussion of options for non-Annex I countries. An initiative group was formed, representing Azerbaijan, Armenia, Moldova, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, to consider the possibility of taking on indexed emissions targets. Representatives from these countries agreed to develop a draft concept of a new annex to the Kyoto Protocol which would allow countries with economies in transition to participate in all flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol if they took on indexed emissions reductions commitments. This group calls itself the "Third Way". USAID invited both present and potential "Third Way" countries to participate in seminars that addressed issues for this draft annex and the implementation ramifications for transition countries. USAID also assisted Uzbek officials in preparing documents on "Third Way" concept for distribution to other countries interested in membership, and on initial research in Uzbekistan's emissions budget. Another USAID-sponsored scientific conference for Uzbek climate experts provided a forum for discussion of the latest scientific evidence of climate change.

B. Increased Capacity to Meet Requirements of the UNFCCC

USAID/CAR and E&E Bureau staff teamed up to fund and manage the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Initiative (GGERI). Together with key counterpart officials from the Ministry of Environment and other relevant agencies, they created the legal basis for the Climate Change Office (CCO) in Astana, which acts as the focal point for climate change activities for the GOK. As per a memorandum of understanding between USAID/CAR and the Ministry of the Environment, the chief task of the CCO is implementation of GGERI. The staff of GGERI is working with GOK policy makers to:

- Develop the regulatory and institutional *framework* for conducting a national Joint Implementation (JI) program and conclude bilateral agreements for early credits;
- Create the capacity to evaluate potential JI projects on the basis of environmental, national development, and financial considerations;
- Market JI opportunities to potential investors; and
- Build institutional capacity to track greenhouse gas credits.

GGERI began as a pilot in Kazakhstan and will serve as a model for institutional structures and procedures that may be replicated throughout the region. Legal, technical, and economic seminars provided staff training, and a handbook was developed for counterparts across the region. GGERI staff assisted in the drafting of environmental legislation, and continue to work with other stakeholders to see the legislation passed. An informational GGERI website is operational that markets opportunities for investment in Kazakhstan, along with government contacts and rules and regulations.

II. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities, and Natural Resource Management.

USAID/CAR did not fund activities for this IR. However, the Global Bureau did continue to finance the project of measuring CO₂ fluctuations on the rangelands of Central Asia through the Livestock Collaborative Research Support Project. Results from this activity are expected soon.

III. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas.

USAID/CAR activities for this IR were implemented as part of SO 1.5, and most focussed on policy reform and training in the oil and gas sectors of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, and in the electricity sector in Kyrgyzstan. Privatization of these sectors will indirectly reduce greenhouse gas emissions through implementation of “cost of service” practices, and energy conservation and efficiency, thus reducing waste. In Kyrgyzstan, the following activities have an indirect climate change impact:

- An Action Plan for a smooth and well-organized method of separating power producers from power distributors was developed and approved by the Government;
- Electricity Market Rules were developed and approved by the Government;
- A set of rules on how an independent and transparent regulatory agency handles information flows and establishes a reputation for impartial decision-making was approved by the State Energy Agency; and
- Medium Term Tariff Strategy Plan for Electric and Thermal Energy for the Years 2001-2004 was developed and approved by the Government.

The Agency for Regulation of Natural Monopolies, Protection of Competition and Support of Small Business is now using a Uniform System of Accounts for Electric Power and Oil and Gas Natural Monopolies, drafted with USAID assistance and customized to address Kazakhstan-specific issues and concerns. The Uniform System of Accounts was designed to support cost of service and other regulatory reporting requirements. USAID also provided guidance and training on implementing cost of service reforms.

In Turkmenistan, USAID/CAR introduced international standard valuation and tariff methodologies that were immediately useful to the GOT in its negotiations with foreign oil and gas companies for the gas supply to the planned Trans Caspian Pipeline (TCP) and the active Central Asia - Center Pipeline system. An extensive training program supplemented GOT technical assistance efforts in developing an international standard for a legal and regulatory framework for the construction, operations, and maintenance of oil and gas pipelines in Turkmenistan. to promote the understanding of the recently adopted regulations, to train oil and gas professionals in the implementation of the new Rules and Regulations, and to enhance the regulatory capacity of the Government of Turkmenistan, USAID also provided study tours and training.

FY99 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

	Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting: (Type in the exact spelling of the appropriate entry from table below)	Central Asian Republics (USAID?CAR)
	Telephone number:	7-3272-50-76-15
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	Name #1:	Ken McNamara
	SO Team Name and number1	SO 1.6-Improved environmental management capacity to promote
	Name #2:	Ted Streit
	SO Team Name and number2	SO 1.5-A more economically and environmentally sustainable energy
	Name #3:	Sergey Yelkin
	SO Team Name and number3	SO 1.5
Contact	Address (1):	
	Address (2):	
	Street:	
	City, Address Codes:	
	Telephone number:	
	Fax number:	7(3272) 50-76-36
	Email address:	kmcnamara@usaid.gov
	Other relevant information:	

Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table

AFR/SD – CARPE	G/ENV/UP	Mozambique
AFR/SD – FEWS	G/ENV/ENR	Nepal
Albania	G/ENV/GCC	Nicaragua
Armenia	G/ENV/UP	NIS Regional
Bangladesh	Georgia	Panama
Bolivia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Brazil	Guinea	Peru
Bulgaria	Honduras	Philippines
CEE Regional	India	Poland
Central America (G-CAP)	Indonesia	RCSA
Central Asia Republics	LAC/RSD	Romania
East Asia Environmental Initiative	Lithuania	Russia
Ecuador	Macedonia	South Africa
EGAD	Madagascar	South Asia Regional Initiative
Egypt	Malawi	Uganda
G/ENV/EET	Mali	Ukraine
G/ENV/ENR	Mexico	US-AEP
G/ENV/GCC	Moldova	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	2	2		KAZ: Inter-Agency Commission (IAC) on UNFCCC established. Govt. Submitted official notification to UNFCCC on joining Annex 1. Position restated at COP-6.	1.6	TN 188
Emissions inventory	2	2		KAZ: Govt. Approved rev. 1990, 1992 and 1994 inventories.	1.6	TN 188
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals	1			KAZ: CC Center (GGERI) is established. Procedures are being developed per Gov instructions; draft procedures discussed with IAC	1.6	TN 310
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions	1			KAZ: Procedures such as MVP are being developed per Gov instructions	1.6	TN 310
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth	1			KAZ: Macroeconomic forecast of GHG emissions	1.6	TN 188
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables	1			KAZ: 1992 approved by IAC as baseline year for future target	1.6	TN 188
Other (describe)	1			KAZ: Emissions scenarios based on official economic forecast submitted to the Gov and discusse at workshop. Revisions recommended	1.6	TN 188
Other	2			3d Way Action Plan adopted; TAJ and KYR joined 3d Way group as observers	1.6	TN 188
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	11	4	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):				15	

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions	2	1	KAZ: 1 supported in US training re monitoring; Legal seminar; MVP TA	1.6	TN 188
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth	1		KAZ, UZB: Seminar on Macroeconomic models and tools for forecast of GHG emissions	1.6	TN 188
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables	1	1	KAZ: Inventory, baseline and emissions scenarios workshop; inventory, baseline and emissions scenarios TA	1.6	TN 188
Support for joint implementation activities	6	2	KAZ: US training for 1, study tour for 2, project workshop participation, expert workshop, JI agreements, SBSTA participation, JI TA (GGERI) UZB, TKM, KYR, TAJ, KAZ:	1.6	TN 310
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptaion Activities	1		COP-5, COP-6 Participation in discussions of V & A activities	1.6	TN 188
Other (describe)	1		KAZ, KYR: Support for youth delegation at COP-6	1.6	TN 188
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	12	4			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	1	1	1	Mission supported the "Conceptual Model of the Regional Wholesale Electricity Market in Central Asia" which was approved at the meeting of the Council of Prime-Ministers of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Tajikistan in Dushanbe, Tajikistan on June 14, 2000. This resulted in incorporating of Paragraph 7 to the "Program of High Priority Activities of the Central Asia Economic Community Countries To Create Common Economic Space For The Period Up To 2002" emphasizing the necessity of drafting of the proposals aimed at the development of electricity market in Central Asia in 4 quarter, 2000.	1.5	TN 188
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers	N	1	1	1	A power transmission tariff methodology, with incorporated USAID recommendations, which partially disregarded the distance of electricity transmission, has served as a more attractive economic mechanism for the large industrial entities to use electricity.	1.6	TN 188
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient technologies	S	1	1		Mission supported the demonstration project "Heating System Retrofit Pilot in Atyrau"	1.5	TN 188
Promotes efficient operation of the crude oil and petroleum products market	N	1			Mission developed recommendations to the Government of Kazakhstan in the Study for Domestic Crude Oil and Petroleum Products. Kazakhstan's government is considering creation of a special authority for oil policy. A draft on state regulation of production and distribution of oil products has been developed and will soon be passed for consideration by the Parliament. The document provides for licensing of production, storing and wholesale of oil products; setting a minimum production, regulation of oil products export and import, and organization of state control of oil products quality. The new act will allow preventing 'jumps' of oil product prices. In addition, a draft on transfer pricing was developed. It will considerably increase the state budget's revenues and make pricing in the oil sector more transparent. Resolution was adopted on Stabilization of the Domestic Market of Oil Products.	1.5	TN 188
Promotes efficient measures for oil spill prevention	N	1	1		Mission supported adoption of a National Oil Spill prevention and Response Plan for Offshore and Internal Water Bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Plan was adopted.	1.5	TN 188
	N	1			Mission supported holding public hearings in the country; an internal instruction was developed and adopted by the Agency for Regulation of Natural Monopolies.	1.5	TN 188
	N	2			KAZ: Draft laws on air protection and climate protection prepared and distributed by a parliamentary committee for review to Gov agencies and other committees; working group involving private sector stakeholders established and in operation	1.5	TN 188
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		8	4	2			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				14			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measures	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs	2	KAZ: Aireket, International Environmental Association, KEA, KPA	1.6	TN 310
Private Institutions	4	KAZ: AES Silk Route, Hurricane Kumkol, Karagandy Power, Ispat Karmet	1.6	TN 310
Research/Educational Institutions	3	KAZ: KazNIIMOSK, Institute of Economic Studies, Energy Institute	1.6&1.5	TN 188
Public Institutions	12	KAZ: Ministries of Economy, Environment, Energy, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Transport, Agriculture, Agency for Strategic Planning, Agency for Statistics, Agency for Investments,	1.5	TN 188
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	21			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning	1	3	In Kyrgyzstan, several activities for the electricity sector on privatization and unbundling electricity transmission from generation. Training for staff of State Agency Energy Agency.	1.5	TN 188
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems	2	2	In Kaz., worked with Agency on Regulation of Natural Monopolies on improving the implementation of petroleum tariff pipeline methodologies. Conducted trainings with the staff. In Turkmenistan, introduced i	1.5	TN 188
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance	3	5			

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part I.

SO 1.2 Increased soundness of tax and budget policies and administration

- IR1.2.1 Improved Tax Code and implementation of the Code
- IR1.2.2 Improved budget development and execution
- IR1.2.3 Improved inter-governmental finance

SO 1.3 Improved environment for the growth of small-medium enterprises

- IR 1.3.1 Increased opportunities to acquire business information, knowledge, and skills
- IR 1.3.2 Responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets
- IR 1.3.3 Increased implementation of regulations and laws

SO 1.6 Improved management of critical natural resources, including energy

- IR 1.6.1 Increased management capacity in natural resource sector
- IR 1.6.2 Improved policy and regulatory framework
- IR 1.6.3 Sustainable models developed for integrated natural resource management
- IR 1.6.4 Public commitment established for natural resource management policies

SO 2.1 Strengthened democratic culture among citizens and target institutions

- IR 2.1.1 Stronger and more sustainable civic organizations
- IR 2.1.2 Increased availability of information on civic rights & domestic public issues
- IR 2.1.3 Enhanced opportunities for citizen participation in governance

SO 2.3 More effective, responsive and accountable local governance

- IR 2.3.1 Introduction of democratic practices
- IR 2.3.2 Increased local government capacity
- IR 2.3.3 Increased local government authority

SO 3.2 Increased utilization of quality primary health care for select populations

- IR 3.2.1 Select populations better informed
- IR 3.2.2 Improved quality of care including infectious disease and maternal and child health
- IR 3.2.3 Improved use of resources
- IR 3.2.4 Improve legislation & policy framework

Tajikistan: Strategic Objective Close-out Report

SO 3.1 – Reduced Human Suffering and Impact of Crises

USAID has supported a large portfolio of humanitarian activities in Tajikistan to promote peace and confidence-building measures while also meeting immediate human needs stemming from the country's civil war. The war caused large-scale disruption – 50,000 casualties and over 700,000 refugees and internally displaced persons. The situation called for an immediate response. In June 1997, with the signing of the Peace Accords, the U.S. joined other international donors and pledged support for the peace process. SO 3.1 played a vital role in supporting U.S. government objectives in Tajikistan during this critical transition period.

The SO achieved some notable successes: a) employment opportunities were created for over 1,200 ex-combatants in the Karategin Valley a center of the former opposition that hosts a large concentration of ex-fighters; b) micro-credit programs reached over 3,000 women and continue to expand rapidly; c) over 20,000 families directly benefited from the UNOPS reconstruction and rehabilitation project, which rebuilt homes, schools, clinics, water and sewage systems and other public infrastructure, using contracts with local firms, providing economic stimulus in economically depressed areas; d) two Youth Houses were established to offer educational and social programs for young people affected by civil conflict and economic dislocation, and provide opportunities for both personal and psychosocial growth.

The successes of the SO contributed significantly to the achievement of the U.S. government's broader objectives in Tajikistan of supporting the peace process, bringing contending parties into the political process, fostering community reconciliation and reviving the economy. With the peace and reconciliation process coming to a successful conclusion, USAID has developed a four-year regional strategy (2001-2005) that phases out the humanitarian portfolio and expands development activities within the regional mission's overall strategic framework.

The activities that were supported under this Strategic Objective fell into five broad categories: agriculture, civil society, economic opportunities, peace building and reconciliation, and community development. Many of these activities will end entirely once their current funding expires. Others will be brought under the appropriate SO and extended as part of the mission's overall development strategy.

The following list identifies all on-going activities under SO 3.1 and their end dates. It is important to note that each of these newly funded activities was selected with intention that each would support the Regional Mission's strategic framework and could migrate to the appropriate SO once SO 3.1 had closed. The new SO designation for each activity as of FY2001 is indicated in bold.

1. Aga Khan Foundation – Grant No. 119-G-00-00-00020 – Post-Conflict Rehabilitation and Development in the Garm Region, Tajikistan. An Agricultural Reform and NGO

Capacity Strengthening Program. – End date: December 31, 2001. **SO 1.3 – Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises.**

2. Aga Khan Foundation – Grant No. 119-0001-G-00-9007 – Post-Conflict Rehabilitation and Development in the Garm Region, Tajikistan. An Agricultural Reform Program. – End date: September 30, 2001. **SO 1.3 – Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises.**
3. CARE International – Grant No. 119-G-00-00-00026 – Women Economic Opportunity Project (WEOP) – End date: March 31, 2002. **SO 1.3 – Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises.**
4. CARE International – Grant No. 119-0001-G-00-9011 – Private Farmers Support Project, Leninsky District, Tajikistan. – End date: December 31, 2001. **SO 1.3 – Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises.**
5. Counterpart International – Grant No. 119-G-00-00-00024 – Community Reconciliation and Development (CRD) for Tajikistan. – End date: September 30, 2001. **SO2.1 – Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions.**
6. Counterpart International – Grant No. 119-0001-G-00-9009 – NGO Expand Program: Expanding the capacity of social service NGOs in Tajikistan. – End date: April 30, 2001. **SO2.1 – Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions.**
7. Mercy Corps International – Grant No. 119-0001-G-00-9012 – Tajikistan Microcredit Program. – End date: April 30, 2001. **SO 1.3 – Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises.**
8. Save the Children – Grant No. 119-G-00-00-00037 – Agricultural Income Generation Project – End date: September 30, 2001. **SO 1.3 – Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises.**
9. Shelter Now International – Grant No. 119-G-00-00-00021 – Community Development and Housing Initiative in Tajikistan. – End date: March 31, 2002. **SO 3.2 – Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care in Target Populations.**
10. UMCOR – Grant No. 119-0001-G-00-9008 – Tajikistan Youth House Project. – End date: January 31, 2002. **SO 4.2 – Special Initiatives.**
11. UNOPS – Grant No. 119-0001-G-00-9010 – Support to Private Sector Development and Agricultural reform in South-East Khatlon Region. Support to Reconciliation and the Reintegration of returnees in South-West Tajikistan – End date: April 30, 2001. **SO 4.2 – Special Initiatives.**

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and leadership, service delivery, political advocacy, technical expertise) is being supported.

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the general policy environment or improving the policy-making process.

An IR that refers to the strengthening of a body of people who work together is actually organizational development not institutional, even if the IR says "institutions strengthened". The Judiciary is an Institution. The individual courts are organizations In the case of institutional capacity development, the IRs often refer to reform more than development.

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and Organizational Development							
Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	176012	1.2.1	Improved Tax Code and implementation of the Code	Percent of tax policy benchmarks achieved	Y		
Y	176012	1.2.2	Improved Budget Development and execution	Percent of budget development and execution benchmarks achieved	Y		
Y	176012	1.2.3	Improved Inter-governmental finance	Percent of intergovernmental finance benchmarks achieved	Y		
Y	176013	1.3.1	Increased opportunities to acquire business information, knowledge, and skills	A matrix measuring: level of Participation in Associations, level of Local Accountant Participation in International Professional Accounting Designation Programs, Center for Business Training Used as a Resource, training benchmarks for number of participants are achieved, level of Local Training Capacity, improved business practices by training participants, level of local consulting capacity (Kyrgyzstan only), and number of KIMEP scholarships awarded		Y	
Y	176013	1.3.2	Responsive financial institutions, instruments, and markets	A matrix measuring: percent of Basle Core Principles Of Bank Supervision benchmarks achieved, bank deposits as a percentage of GDP, extension of the yield curve, amount of non-sovereign debt in circulation, number of new financial instrument types, reliable and competitive pension system, sustainable and effective operation pension regulator, insurance legal and regulatory framework, effective and efficient insurance supervision, development of an actuarial profession, development of mortgages and mortgage-backed securities, number of micro-credit clients and the amount of outstanding micro-credit portfolio		Y	
Y	176013	1.3.3	Increased implementation of regulations and laws	A matrix measuring: percent of bankruptcy benchmarks achieved, percent of collateral benchmarks achieved, percent of company law benchmarks achieved, percent of competition law benchmarks achieved, percent of contract law benchmarks achieved and percent of trade & investment law benchmarks achieved.		Y	
Y	176016	1.6.2	Improved policy and regulatory framework	Number of natural resource policies within the USAID/CAR targeted reform areas that include established monitoring procedures.	Y		
Y	176016	1.6.4	Public commitment established for natural resource management policies	Number of activities in which people or NGOs advocate for targeted USAID/CAR natural resource management issues.			Y
Y	176021	2.1.1	Stronger and more sustainable civic organizations	NGO Sustainability Index (E&E Bureau)			Y
Y	176021	2.1.2	Increased availability of information on civic rights & domestic public issues	A: Media Sustainability Index; B: Number of students participating in civic education programs		Y	Y
Y	176021	2.1.3	Enhanced opportunities for citizen participation in governance	Scorecard of public access to meetings and records of legislative proceedings at all levels.	Y		Y
Y	176023	2.3.1	Introduction of democratic practices	Increase in use of participatory and transparent governance practices	Y		
Y	176023	2.3.2	Increased local government capacity	Improvement in management practices	Y		
Y	176023	2.3.3	Increased local government authority	Increase in functions, with corresponding funding and authority, clearly identified as local government responsibilities	Y		
Y	176032	3.2.4	Improved legislation & policy framework (Primary Health Care)	Rating of overall policy reform environment in relation to key reforms at the pilot oblast or national level.	Y		